The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896. NO. 36

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8 33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8 56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2 55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5 30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6 37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10 22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23		3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 01	9 23	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 35	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6 54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Transmission of Power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo.

Immediately after midnight, in the early hours of Monday, November 16, the Niagara Falls Power Company made its first transmission of electric power from Niagara to Buffalo, when a current of 1,000 horse power was delivered at the station of the Buffalo Railway Company. The occasion is notable as being the first practical example of the much talked of "harnessing of Niagara" for transmission of its mighty water power to a distance. Upon the commercial success of the Buffalo venture will depend the more extensive transmission of this vast storehouse of natural energy to the various manufacturing centers that lie at a greater distance. It was on March 31, 1886, that the Niagara Falls Power Company was incorporated. The Construction Company was organized in 1889, and work was begun on October 4 of the following year. It took three years to build the tunnel, the surface canal and the first wheel pits. The canal, 250 feet wide, with an average depth of 12 feet, draws off sufficient water from the Niagara river, a mile and a quarter above the falls, to serve for the development of 100,000 horse power. The walls of the canal are pierced at intervals with ten inlets for the delivery of water to the wheel pit in the power house, which stands at the side of the canal. The pit is 178 feet deep and connects by a lateral tunnel with the main tunnel, which acts as a tail race and delivers the water back to the river below the falls. The tunnel, which has a maximum height of 21 feet and width of 18 feet 10 inches, was a large undertaking, involving the labor for over three years of 1,000 men, the excavation of over 300,000 tons of rock, and the use of 16,000,000 bricks for lining.

In view of the unprecedented nature of the undertaking, it was decided to throw the matter of designing the electrical plant open to international competition, and two prizes were offered "for the most efficient method of converting falling water into rotary motion or power to a greater or less distance." The turbines were built after the accepted designs of Messrs. Faesch & Piccard, of Geneva, Switzerland. They work under a head of 140 feet and each develops 5,000 horse power. After a careful investigation of the power transmission plants of the world, the International Niagara Commission adopted a two-phase alternating electric generator of 5,000 horse power, developing about 2,000 volts. The first installation consists of three generators, designed by the company's electrical engineer, Prof. George Forbes, of London, and built by the Westinghouse Company. The weight of each generator is 170,000 pounds.

The first distribution of power was made to the works of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, adjacent to the canal, in August, 1895. Other and later users of the power have been the Carborundum Company, the Calcium Company, the Buffalo & Niagara Railway Company and the Niagara Falls Electric Light Company.

In December, 1895, the city of Buffalo granted a franchise to the company to supply power to that city, under the terms of which it must be prepared to furnish 10,000 horse power to consumers by June 1, 1896, and 10,000 additional horse power in each successive year. The first customer under this arrangement was the Buffalo Railway Company, which arranged to take 1,000 horse power, at a rate of $36 per horse power per year. The current is transmitted by a pole line, consisting of three continuous cables of uninsulated copper, the total length of which is 78 miles.

To meet the future demand, the Niagara Falls Power Company is preparing to install seven more generators of 5,000 horse power each, which will be exactly similar to those already in place. When the necessary extensions have been made, the pit will be 430 feet long and 185 feet deep, and the total capacity of the plant will be 50,000 horse power, or one-half of the capacity of the canal. —*Scientific American.*

GRAIN BLOCKADE IN BALTIMORE.

Three Thousand Heavily Loaded Cars Standing on Side Tracks.

A dispatch from Baltimore of the 23d ultimo says:

The grain blockade at the terminals of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads is increasing. On the Pennsylvania side of the harbor nearly 1,000 cars are sidetracked, and the big elevators are taxed to their utmost capacity. On the Baltimore & Ohio side fully 2,000 cars are on sidings awaiting their turn to deliver grain. Probably 2,000 more cars are on the way. One hundred and twelve large ocean steamers are under charter, bound to Baltimore from British and Continental European ports, to load the grain.

Ships are being rushed under the elevator schutes in quick succession. Six steamers have been loaded during 24 hours at Northern Central Elevators Nos. 1 and 3 alone. The Azalea, William Anning and Wilderoft loaded 383,000 bushels, and the Montana, Dago and Fernside took part cargoes aggregating 104,000 bushels. In less than two hours 42,000 bushels were poured into the Montana.

The blockade is a serious matter, as the cars are needed in the west, and should be on their way back there instead of resting on sidings here. The Pennsylvania elevators are being relieved by warehousing grain in six barges. Other barges are on the way here from Philadelphia and New York, and will be converted into floating warehouses as soon as they arrive.

An unusually large number of big grain ships are due this week, and extensive preparations are being made to give them prompt dispatch.

At Locust Point, on both sides of Fort avenue, including the entire yard extending half a mile from Pier No. 32, is a solid blockade of cars. They are of all sizes and colors, and belong to a dozen or more roads. Puffing engines rattle about in all directions shifting the cars under the elevators and pulling the "empties" out of the yard to make room for the trains constantly arriving from the west.

Grain exports from Baltimore since January 1 last until October 31 were as follows: Wheat, 5,595,445 bushels; corn, 19,915,331 bushels, and oats, 3,470,946 bushels. Shipments during October alone were: Wheat, 1,948,002 bushels; corn, 2,673,845 bushels, and oats, 927,661 bushels.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son hod Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Harmony at Home.

It's queer how some people will argue and argue and put all their domestic peace to flight disputing about the merest trifle.

I was over at Tom Dawson's the other day, and he and his wife got into a regular quarrel over whether some little trifling event Tom had been talking about occurred on Tuesday or Wednesday. It wasn't of the slightest consequence which day it occurred.

Well, I suppose that Mrs. Dawson felt that she was right about the day it occurred, said Mrs. Jawney.

Well, what if she was, said Jawney, a trifle snarply. It didn't make a straw's difference whether it occurred on Tuesday or Saturday.

Why did Dawson argue about the matter, then?

Well, why did his silly wife make herself ridiculous disputing about it?

She wasn't any sillier than he was.

She was too.

I'd like to know how you make that out.

Because she began the argument.

That was no reason why Dawson should keep it up. If he'd been a gentleman, he—

He was as much of a gentleman as she was a lady. It was very bad manners for her to break into his conversation as she did.

It was worse manners for him to quarrel with her before a third party. Why didn't he pass it over by saying lightly: Very well, my dear, perhaps it was Tuesday?

Because he felt sure that it happened on Wednesday.

What if it did? You've said over and over again that it was of no consequence when it happened.

Yes, and that's what made Mrs. Dawson's interference so idiotic.

Yes, and it's what made Dawson's performance so unutterably absurd. I don't blame her a bit.

I don't blame Dawson. If the thing happened on Wednesday I'd hold out for Wednesday, by George.

Yes, you're just that pig headed, John Jawney!

Pig headed! I'd say pig headed if I were you, Mandy Jawney! People who live in glass houses would do well not to throw stones.

That's gentlemanly, now, isn't it? You and Tom Dawson would make a good match for each other.

Yes, and you and Dawson's wife would make a perfect team, hanged if you wouldn't!

Go on insulting me!

You begun it!

I never!

You did!

I say I didn't!

I say you did!

And the dispute in which Dawson and his wife had engaged was tame compared to that which now began in the Jawney family, regardless of the fact there was a cardboard and crewel motto on the wall urging them "Be Not Disputatious."

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easiiy contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

BIG ELECTRICAL PLANT.

Will Be Established in York County to Supply Many Towns.

York Haven, a little town a few miles from York, in York county, this state, along the Northern Central Railway and Susquehanna river, will shortly have one of the largest electric plants in this country. It will cost a large amount of money, and will be of about twenty thousand horse power.

The projectors have in contemplation the building of a wall one and one-fourth miles long along the Susquehanna river, eight feet at the top and fourteen at the bottom. They intend widening the race about ten times its present width, which will make this water course about three hundred feet wide, and this will feed twenty large water wheels for the purpose of driving the large dynamos which are to distribute the current of electricity throughout Harrisburg, Lancaster, York, Manchester, and all the towns within a radius of thirty or forty miles. It is said that the large plant will be the means of the establishment of three or four large mills at that place. Early in the spring about two thousand men will be put on the works. It is thought that it will take about three years to complete the plant.

Learning to Ride a Bicycle.

A writer in an English paper says: "I can never understand the difficulties some beginners meet with. I know one lady who took four weeks before she could "ride alone" without being held. The time should be about four hours. Of course it takes a couple or three weeks' steady work before any one can ride really well. In my opinion it is a great mistake to learn in a riding school. The only way to ride well, with confidence, power and ease, is to struggle alone, with an experienced friend at hand to tell you what to do. It is useless to sit on a cycle and be pushed along a flat road. Take your cycle into a field. If you are a woman, leave your skirt at home. There try a mount. Go on trying until you succeed. Never mind a fall, it will teach you how to fall with safety when you really meet with an accident. When you can mount, ride as far as you are able. Proceed until you can turn corners and feel confidence in your machine. Then ask your friend to mount his machine and ride toward you so that you have to get out of his way. Three days of this work will turn you into a very fair cyclist; a month will find you proficient."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Issue Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for 1897 it will issue clerical orders to regularly ordained clergymen in charge of churches located on or near its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. To secure these orders clergymen should make application to the nearest ticket agent as soon as possible, as it is desired that all applications reach the General Office by December 15. 2t

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

Political statisticians estimate that the past campaign involved an outlay of nearly $5,000,000.

Scientists are asking the question: "Do fishes suffer pain?" If they retain life long enough to hear the stories their captors tell they do, answers the San Francisco Chronicle.

A London clergyman asserts that the overdressing of most churchgoers has been a curse to Christianity, by influencing those who cannot buy good clothes to absent themselves from church.

The Boston Herald says: The latest agitation in English society throughout Her Majesty's empire has been caused by the sad truth that dancing is going out of fashion. It may be said that the terpischorean art is dying a natural death, and in its last throes now calls upon the world to know the reason of its decay.

In arranging the metropolitan block system of New York City, old maps and surveys were consulted, and the astonishing discovery was made that many plots south of Canal street are not located. In this section lies the most valuable real estate on the American continent, yet it has never been completely mapped or surveyed. Until such a survey is made the block system cannot be extended south of Canal street, and the old ward lines must be here followed in the tax maps. These maps show that in the heart of the Wall street section, where land is worth so much money, are small parcels which cannot be assessed and taxed, simply because no owner has ever appeared to claim the property, worth all the way from $100 to $200 a square foot.

Toward the end of every century the question is raised as to the day on which the next century commences. Without giving the matter consideration it would seem, says the London Graphic, that the first day of the twentieth century will be January 1, 1900, and the last day of this December 31, 1899, but a little thought will convince any one that the beginning and the end do not occur until a year later, the first day of the coming century being January 1, 1901. Not until 1900 years have actually passed since the commencement of our era can we say that the twentieth century commences any more than we can say that a young man is in his twentieth year until he has spent nineteen years of his existence. To use another analogy, we are now in the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, though her Majesty will not have occupied the throne sixty years until next June. In a similar way, the year 1900 is really the nineteenth hundredth of the reign of Christianity; at its close 1900 years will have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and the twentieth century will then commence.

The potato-farm idea, as a provision to lessen the number of dependent poor, is, of course, in a state of the greatest development in Detroit, the city of its birth, observes the New York Post. The matter is looked after there by a city commission, and, from a temporary expedient in a time of industrial depression, appears to be taking the form of a permanent city institution, with marked socialistic features. On the ground that the poor are always with us, the Potato Commission, as they are called, argue that steps should be taken to make the potato-plot farming under paternal care an enduring part of the city's ministrations for the dependent. They report also that they find increasing difficulty in obtaining permission to use vacant land. This leads to the suggestion that the city buy 200 or more acres of land, to be fenced into sections and provided with storehouses and overseers. The Commission endeavor to sweeten what might be an unpalatable proposition with the suggestion that these potato patches can, as the city becomes larger, be converted into parks. These and other features of the Commission's report create a suspicion that the position of Commissioner is a salaried one and worth retaining. But they should find better arguments for the permanency of the potato-patch plan than those offered, viz., that it creates a desire for the ownership of land and is an object lesson in industry.

Millions of men in India live, marry and rear apparently happy children upon an income which, even when the wife works, is rarely above fifty cents a week.

A Chicago clerk recently threw a book agent forcibly out of his office, after refusing to take the man's card in to his employer, and was justified by the judge before whom he was tried for assault, who established as Chicago law the theory that such forcible measures in dealing with book agents were justifiable.

Here is a great truth poetically expressed in Profitable Advertising:

The wheels of true love never ran
Along a rougher course
Than does the business of the man
Who would succeed perforce,
And never to his aid does call
That most successful plan
Of advertising spring and fall
And ever when he can.

Says Harper's Weekly: Pursuant to a resolution of the last Congress, the Philadelphia mint is to begin to make experiments with new metals and combinations of metals to determine whether any improvement can be made in our present copper and nickel coinage. It may give us aluminum cents in place of the copper pieces now in use, and possibly a new species of five-cent pieces, made entirely of nickel, or perhaps half of nickel and half of copper. There is so slight a suggestion of copper in the present five-cent piece that it is a surprise to read that seventy-five per cent. of it is copper and only twenty-five per cent. nickel. The present cent contains ninety-five per cent. of copper, two per cent. of tin, and three per cent. of zinc. The objection is is made to it that it is hard to distinguish by feeling between a cent and a silver ten-cent piece.

There are many new things in the bicycle line offered for 1897. Every up-to-date manufacturer will introduce new attachments and alleged improvements in the details of his machine, while the freak inventor has been more than busy with his strange and wondrous devices. In the great mass of inventions there are some few things of real value. The construction of bicycles to order is yet in its infancy, but it is a growing industry, and thousands of devices which will never become general will be utilized by individuals. The most radical departure in 1897 will be an increase in the dimensions of pneumatic tires. The average tires are now from one and a half to one and three-quarters inches wide. Tires in 1897 will reach a width of two and a half inches. Wheels thus equipped will look awkward at first, but the safety itself was ungainly in its day, when contrasted with the high wheel. The wide tire is safer than those now in use. It reduces the likelihood of side slips on damp roads, which is really the cause of four out of five cycling accidents.

A bombshell has been thrown into European politics in the form of a statement in Prince Bismarck's official paper, the Hamburger Nachrichten, to the effect that within a year after the organization of the Triple Alliance he arranged a secret treaty with Russia by which Germany was to hold aloof if Russia was attacked by Austria, and Russia was to hold aloof if Germany was attacked by France. The abrogation of the treaty was coincident with Prince Bismarck's sudden retirement from office, and Count Caprivi, who succeeded him, refused to indorse it. Alexander III, indignant over this, immediately turned to France, and the result was the present Franco-Russian alliance. These general facts are not new, at least to the diplomatic bodies, but the publishing of them just now has created a great deal of stir. How serious a stir is evident from the fact that immediately there was talk of bringing the newspaper to trial for publishing State secrets. The Nachrichten retorted that if they pushed too hard it would tell all that it knew, especially in connection with the Prince's degradation from office. The talk of trial ceased immediately, and Emperor William thought best to write a personal letter to Emperor Francis Joeseph in regard to the matter, assuring him of Germany's loyalty to Austria, and Count Herbert Bismarck made haste to declare that the matter appeared without his knowledge or consent.

"TRY AGAIN."

If you find you are baffled in hope,
Your prospects look dull and forlorn,
With harsh fortune vainly you cope,
And nought comes to brighten your morn;
Still wholly yield not to despair:
Strive boldly, nor weakly complain!
Know Man's noblest motto while here
Is "try hard, and try, try again."

Whatever your station may be,
There always is something to do;
If riches shower thickly on thee,
Yet sometimes the blessing we rue;
If wearied by poverty's frown,
And penury chill heart and brain,
Don't live with a spirit bow'd down,
But up and be trying again.

There is work for us all; we must on,
Either business or labor to swell—
No difficult tasks beset one,
But oppress e'en the other as well.
Some sorrow or grief may be deep;
Rugged cares may be hard to sustain;
But still a brave front we must keep,
And try hard, and try, try again.

Perseverance alone gains success—
Frowning clouds at her smile flee away;
And dark troubles surely grow less
While her sunbeams gladden our way;
Though nought is perfection while here,
And troubles seem conquer'd in vain,
Yet one soothing motto will cheer—
'Tis, strive hard, and try, try again.

THE WILD BONSHAW.

THE setting sun was slanting redly over the hills that towered in rear of the valley in a secluded part of Scotland, where a congregation of Covenanters were assembled to hear the Rev. Dougal Mackenzie preach to them. Driven from their habitation by persecution, they sought the solitude of the hills and vales that they might conduct their worship according to their accustomed usage. But they were not always free from molestation, even when fleeing to the wilds. Profane and cruel bands of troopers tracked them from fastness to fastness, and it was only by the most strict and untiring vigilance that they could have any security to worship in peace.

The Rev. Dougal Mackenzie was standing in the midst of the people, with one hand upon the sacred Scriptures and the other raised to Heaven. He had just concluded his discourse, having taken as his text the words: "For Joshua drew not his hand back, wherewith he stretched out the spear, until he had utterly destroyed all the inhabitants of Ai."

Looking over his congregation as if he were speaking to each in person, he added: "And such, oh, Heavenly Father, we pray Thee, may be the slaughter of the enemies of Thy servants."

A deep and fervid "Amen" was the response that came from the lips of his hearers.

Though Dougal Mackenzie had been a pastor for more than thirty years, he looked more like a soldier than one whose duty it was to proclaim the Gospel of Peace. Tall, erect, and straight as an arrow, eyes bright and gray, head almost white, and frame compact and well knit, he was a person that would attract attention from the most casual observer of men. His life had been one of vicissitude and hardship; but through all his troubles, he always bore a brave heart, looking forward to the day when he might, perchance, seal his devotion to his faith (as his father had done) by dying in defense of his religion and his rights.

He was a man of austere deportment, but then he was sincere and ardent in his piety and very tenacious respecting the tenets of his faith. His hard, dry theology caused him at times to utter fierce menaces against those whom he considered were given over to Belial, and if anathemas could have availed many a long haired cavalier would have gone straight to perdition under his withering denunciations.

In the front ranks of the people sat the pastor's daughter, Margaret, who, with earnest gaze and meek look, had been awaiting the close of the sermon. As he raised his hands to pronounce a blessing there came the gallop of horse hoofs and the next instant a man was seen riding at a terrible pace up the valley. A few moments later he sprang from his steed and stood in the midst of the people.

"What tidings bringest thou, Robert Lindsay?" inquired the pastor.

"There is no time to lose, my friends," cried Lindsay. "The soldiers are at hand, and, if escape be possible, you must be off. I have ridden hard, and only by the aid of the Almighty have I escaped to warn you."

At the words of the young man, the elders gathered about the pastor to consult for their course of action, while Lindsay approached Margaret Mackenzie, and, taking her hand in his own, whispered to her that harm never should befall her while his arm could wield a sword.

About a half mile from where the congregation were assembled there stood a few shepherds' cots, and to these the people hastily retreated, for every man had brought arms with him; but they had left their weapons in the huts, under care of trusty followers.

As a place of defense this retreat could offer but little security, for the ground was so level that it presented an excellent field for invading horsemen. But they had no other alternative, and hurrying to the rendezvous, every man armed himself to await events.

As Dougal Mackenzie entered the hut where Lindsay and Margaret had preceded him, he called out:

"Reach me down my sword, good daughter. With this weapon," he continued, "did my father slay five men as they sought to enter his home, and well and bravely did he fight until the long-bearded Dalyell cleft his skull in twain. May my hand prove no disgrace to the hilt that was once clasped by one so firm."

Coming out of the hut he waved his hand to the people and cried, "Let us pray to the Almighty Disposer of events, that He may fight in our cause."

The people reverently knelt while their pastor invoked aid from on High.

It was a strange sight to see those men and women gathered there in the gloaming, the former with stern faces and uncouth weapons, the latter with pale and anxious looks. The pastor and elders encouraged the people to stand firm and trust in the might of the Lord.

In the short period allotted them before the appearance of the foe, they made such disposition for defense as they were best able. Several of the larger huts were torn down, and with the debris they formed a barricade in front of the hut where Dennis Mackenzie had placed the women. Night was almost at hand when the work was hastily completed, and not a moment too soon were they, for in the distance the troopers were seen coming, headed by the wild and godless Bonshaw.

"Stand to your arms, brethren," cried the pastor, who seemed, by common consent, to take the direction of affairs. "Stand to your arms, and fear not what the unrighteous can do. Yield not one foot of ground to the unhallowed invaders. The Lord of Hosts is with us. He fighteth on the side of His servants. While one warm drop of blood remains in your hearts, resist. Think of your wives and children, think of your religion and your fame."

Dougal Mackenzie was standing in the midst of his people, grasping his sword, while he gazed into the distance with an eager and defiant look. He appeared positively heroic as he awaited the attack. A deep consciousness that he was doing his duty in exhorting his flock to resistance caused everything like trepidation to leave his heart. He stood as firm as the hills, and when his people broke out with a psalm, a smile of joy illuminated his rugged face.

On came the troopers, and they counted nearly double the number of the Covenanters, while their discipline gave them a great advantage over their foes.

Bonshaw rode at the head, waving his hat in his usual reckless style, while his voice rang high as he cheered on his followers.

"There is little mercy in such a leader," exclaimed Elder McLane.

"Who talks of mercy when mentioning the name of Bonshaw?" responded Robert Lindsay. "Did yonder wretch show mercy to my gallant father, as he lay wounded and helpless on the earth?" And he ground his teeth bitterly as he recalled that dreadful night, when his home was laid in ashes, and his father cold and stiff in death.

Suddenly the troops dismounted and prepared for the asault.

"Charge the smooth-faced hypocrites; down with the villains!" shouted Bonshaw.

"Give the sons of Belial to the edge of the sword," cried the Covenanters. "Kill and spare not."

The next instant a volley from the the firearms rang out on the night air, and the troopers charged the barricade.

Unaccustomed to military drill and discipline, the Covenanters were no match for Bonshaw's troopers, and yet they were not adversaries to be lightly despised. They were earnest men, sternly intent in doing that which was to them a righteous and praiseworthy act.

A terrible volley was poured into the faces of the troopers as they dashed on the barricade. For an instant they wavered, and then, with loud cheers, they leaped upon the breastwork and were engaged in a hand-to-hand combat. Foremost among those who fought with desperation was Dougal Mackenzie. He appeared as if renewed in strength, and battled with so much courage for the old cause that few who met him could resist the nerve and fury of his arm. His right hand did not disgrace his father's sword that night. Neither was his young companion, Robert Lindsay, behind him in valorous exploits. Twice did Lindsay cross swords with Bonshaw, and as often were they borne away from each other by the tide of contention. Both were wounded, and as conspicuous as they were in their bravery, they eyed each other with a stern hate. But numbers and discipline told on the side of the troopers. The Covenanters had lost fully half of their number, and were at length compelled to yield.

Among those who gave up their lives was Dougal Mackenzie; he had been stabbed to the heart, and fell head foremost to the foe, grasping the sword which had been his heirloom. Near by him was Robert Lindsay, bleeding from a wound in the neck and stunned by a blow from a musketoon.

The moon had risen full and bright upon the scene, and made the spot almost as bright as day. The Covenanters who were prisoners uttered never a word, and had not sued for mercy. But the wails of the women were sorrowful to hear. Bonshaw was the first to approach the hut, and was met by Margaret Mackenzie at the threshold.

"Back, thou man of blood and terror!" she exclaimed, as she stood facing him with glittering eyes and pale cheeks.

"Oh! ho!" cried the leader, "who is it that commands here now? Give me a kiss, my pretty lass, and leave threatenings to bolder hearts and stouter arms," and he made an effort to catch her by the arm, when Elder McLane thrust himself between Bonshaw and the girl.

"Stay thy hand," he exclaimed, "and add no further crimes to thy long list."

"That for thee, hound," cried Bonshaw, as he struck the elder with the butt of his pistol and felled him to the earth.

Sad and most despairing was the band that was marched away guarded by the rude soldiers, and the following day saw them all within prison walls, that is, all save the women. These were allowed to go free, but the fate of the men was yet to be a matter for a military tribunal.

It was a week later, when, one stormy night, Robert Lindsay made his escape from the guards and fled to his home, where he found Margaret Mackenzie and many more of those who had been bereft of their kinsmen on the fatal night when the pastor had fought at the head of his little flock.

Between Lindsay and Margaret there existed a strong attachment, and it was only on account of the inopportunity of the times that Robert had not declared his love and asked the maiden to become his wife. Now, when she was deprived of a protector and left an orphan, it seemed to Lindsay as if he ought, in bounden duty, to speak on the subject.

"Thou knowest that I long have loved thee, Margaret," he said, "and many a time I fain would have revealed my affection for thee, and it was only when I found thy late lamented father in favor of postponing the matter until the times were restored to tranquility that I obeyed his counsel and held my peace. All is changed now. He whose voice we both used to heed, and whose teachings served to keep our feet in the right way, has gone to his regard, and thou art alone. Say, wilt thou take me for thy husband? I am a proscribed man, and, perhaps, by to-morrow's sun I may be again in the power of the ungodly. Thou wilt be compelled to fly the land with me, for it would be madness to remain here. I ask thee again, canst thou be my wife?"

Margaret held out her hand, as she replied, "If it be thy desire, I will do so."

Love-making in those days, and among those people, was not the warm, passionate, and, mayhap, uncertain thing that we all now know. Almost all the acts and speeches of the Covenanters were well considered, and responsibility was always kept strong in view. So, when Margaret Mackenzie gave Robert Lindsay her hand and said, "If it be thy desire, I will do so," she would have uttered the same words, and made them good, too, had Lindsay been destined for a gibbet the next hour.

Ten years had passed away, and Lindsey and his wife had never been seen nor heard of. Persecution had long since ceased, and peace was now vouchsafed to those who had long prayed for it, when Lindsay and his wife came from their residence abroad and appeared first at Falkirk, where Robert, now a preacher of rare talents and great power, soon made a stir among the people by his oratory. Crowds followed him from meeting to meeting; nor were his followers confined to the lower orders, but persons of high station and great means were among his auditors.

One evening he was preaching to a crowded house, and his style was particularly powerful and impressive, so much so that many were moved to tears, when a man in the front of the house, near by the speaker, was seen to move from time to time uneasily about in his seat. Robert Lindsay, on closing his sermon, had ended it with the text he had chosen:

"For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."

As he uttered these words, the person to whom we have alluded staggered to his feet, and falling forward to his face, was dead in an instant. That man was the wild Bonshaw.—New York News.

Norway was visited last year by 27,139 tourists, of whom 10,869 were British and 1896 Americans.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Area of State Private Preserves.

The exact acreage of the private preserves in the State is 883,036 acres, and is distributed throughout the following counties as follows:

Adirondack League Club, Hamilton and Herkimer Counties	105,000
Adirondack Club, Essex	96,000
Adirondack Mountain Reserve, Essex	28,626
Adirondack Preserve Association, Essex	4,583
Adirondack Forestry Association, Hamilton	3,500
Nehasane Park Association, Hamilton and Herkimer	73,000
The W. S. Webb Forests, Hamilton and Herkimer	76,000
De Camp Preserve, Herkimer	29,500
Hall & Patton's Preserve, Herkimer	5,000
Beaver River Club, Herkimer	6,200
Sumner Park, Hamilton	56,000
Hamilton Park, Hamilton	25,000
Brandreth Park, Hamilton	26,000
Mountain Park, Hamilton	36,583
Morehouse Lake Club, Hamilton	1,662
Bog Lake Camp, Hamilton	5,363
Wilmurt Club, Hamilton	1,655
"G." Lake Preserve, Hamilton	520
Santononi Park, Essex	10,135
Putnam Reserve, Essex	3,540
Moose Pond Club, Essex	656
Santa Clara Preserve, Franklin	62,000
Upper Saranac Association, Franklin	26,000
Litchfield Park, Franklin	8,600
King Park, Franklin	8,600
Saranac Club, Franklin	267
Paul Smith's Preserve, Franklin	18,700
Ampersand Preserve, Franklin	50,000
Everton Preserve, Franklin	10,240
Kushaqua Club, Franklin	4,332
Ragged Lake Club, Franklin	350
Vilas Preserve, St. Lawrence	36,195
Childwold Park, St. Lawrence	9,802
Hollywood Club, St. Lawrence	10,796
Kildare Club, St. Lawrence	9,903
Cutting Preserve, St. Lawrence	7,510
Grasse River Club, St. Lawrence	4,000
Raquette Club, St. Lawrence	1,750
Inlet Club, St. Lawrence	7,680
Wyman Preserve, St. Lawrence	640
Lone Star Club, St. Lawrence	640
Inwood Club, St. Lawrence	640
Granshire Club, St. Lawrence	8,752
Connell Preserve, St. Lawrence	3,266
Forest Home, Lewis	850
Total	883,036

None of the preserves in the Catskills approach in size the large areas in the Adirondacks. They are limited to the hunting of small game and angling for trout. The principal organizations are the Wawarsing Fishing Club, the Wianisook Club, the Birch Brook Club, the Beaver Dam Club and the Adler Lake Club. All these organizations are conducted with a true appreciation of the requisites of true sportsmanship, and the members are, to a man, sticklers for the enforcement of the game laws.

Shortage in Broome County.

The Board of Supervisors of Broome County have discovered a shortage in the accounts of John A. Ryder, County Treasurer, that has been concealed cleverly during the last twelve years. Mr. Ryder refuses to give out a statement, and the members of the Board decline to discuss the matter. The stories and rumors in circulation may have enlarged greatly the amount of the deficiency.

Much excitement was created by the rumor that the shortage would amount to more than $100,000, and the County Treasurer's office has been besieged by interested persons.

One of Mr. Ryder's bondsmen said authoritatively that the deficiency would not be more than $100,000. The fact that Mr. Ryder also absolutely refuses to deny or affirm the rumor or state the exact amount made many believe that the sum named would not cover the shortage.

Cyrus Strong, another of Mr. Ryder's bondsmen, said that the deficiency would not be more than $10,000, and was not caused by any malfeasance on the part of the present Treasurer, but by D. L. Brownson, his predecessor. Brownson went out of office about six years ago, and was at that time President of the Broome County National Bank, which, with the Chenango Valley Savings Bank failed about three years ago. When Mr. Ryder took charge of the office Brownson confessed a shortage of about $15,000, promising that he would take care of it in case of an emergency.

Brownson then was supposed to be in good financial circumstances, and Mr. Ryder did as he was requested. The closing of the two banks by the Banking Department in which Brownson was interested and his ultimate ruin left the shortage entirely on the present Treasurer, who since then, says this bondsman, has been slowly canceling the shortage.

No one except the interested parties knew about the defalcation. Mr. Ryder was re-elected to the office at the last election. He has not taken counsel with his local party leaders, and they were not aware of his difficulty.

Saved by His Friends.

The Board of Supervisors effected a settlement with the bondsmen of John W. Winfield, former Superintendent of the Poor of Ulster County, by the terms of which they transfer to Noah Wolven, one of Winfield's sureties, all claims against Winfield and his bondsmen in consideration of $1200. The claim against Winfield was for $3000, but revelations inconvenient to many prominent men besides Winfield would have been made in a lawsuit.

Winfield had been a member of Assembly and Supervisor, and was widely known as "Honest John." He was one of the most popular Democrats in the county. He was elected Superintendent of the Poor by a large majority, and during his administration the county house was a favorite resort for sleighing parties and dances. Winfield always kept open house, and costly liquor was free to all visitors.

But after he was beaten for re-election two years ago it was discovered that the county had been paying for all this entertainment and much besides. Winfield had exhausted the fund, and after the additional money to pay the overdrafts he reported had been exhausted bills continued to pour in. Every attempt was made to shield him, and the committee appointed to effect a settlement accepted anything that the most generously imaginative friend could construe into a voucher. Even with this singular liberality, the vouchers, elastic as they were, failed by $3000 to come up to the amount required.

Some of the vouchers accepted are for $8 trousers bought for county paupers. Winfield bought for an enormous price a pair of steers for beef that were leaner than the lean kind seen by the Scriptural dreamer, and then gave the farmer an order on a dealer for feed to fatten them. The bill for feed was more than the cattle cost.

Killed by a Train.

Chauncey Howell, seventy-four years old, was passing in his carriage, over the Main street crossing, Riverhead, when a train struck him, causing almost instant death. The wagon was completely demolished. Mr. Howell was a retired farmer, and leaves a widow and two children.

OUR COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

United States Treasurer Morgan Makes His Annual Report.

The annual report of Daniel Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, just made public, shows the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30 last to have been $326,976,200, as against $313,390,075 for the fiscal year 1895, an increase of $13,586,125.

The receipts from customs aggregated $160,021,251, a gain of $7,863,134; from internal revenue, $146,762,864, a gain of $3,341,192; from sale of public lands, $1,005,523, a loss of $97,823; from miscellaneous sources, $19,186,060, a gain of $2,479,622.

The total expenditures for the year were $352,179,446, as against $336,195,296 for 1895, a decrease of $4,015,852. The deficiency for the year is $25,203,245, or $17,601,977 less than for last year. The net receipts from the $262,315,406 of bonds sold in 1894, 1895 and 1896 were $294,164,295.

In the fifteen months ending with September last the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury in redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes amounted to the immense sum of $192,972,205, while the net gains of gold from all sources attained a total of $98,138,902.

The outstanding public debt June 30, 1896, aggregated $1,759,840,323, as compared with $1,676,120,983, on the same date in 1895.

The net proceeds of the National bank notes redeemed during the year were $107,891,026.34, the largest amount for any like period in ten years, and, with the exception of three years, the largest since 1879.

The cost for the redemption of National bank notes has been assessed against the banks at the rate of $1.12½ per $1000.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Victims of the Flames in a New York Farm House.

A whole family perished in flame and smoke in the tenement house on the Irving Thompson farm, situated about four miles northeast of Perry, N. Y., where resided the family of Luther Greenman, consisting of husband, aged forty years; Mrs. Greenman, aged thirty-seven; Aime, aged six; Lottie, aged three, and Arthur, a baby, eleven months and a few days old.

The house was discovered in flames by Mr. Thompson at 6.45 a. m. He rushed for the building and knocked open the front door, but was driven back by the flames, which seemed to be in possession of the whole interior. He then knocked open a bedroom window and took hold of Mr. Greenman, who was burned so that the flesh came off in Thompson's hand, and it was all he could do to drag out the corpse. He was then compelled to flee from the house, the flames which came from the window almost burning him. The house quickly burned to the ground.

Coroner Watson arrived and the horribly charred remains of the family were taken from the smoldering ruins. An inquest will be held in the morning. The fire was undoubtedly the result of a defective pipe.

URUGUAY'S FORCES DEFEATED.

Love for Country Proved Greater Than Affection as a Father.

A correspondent in Montevideo, Uuruguay, telegraphs alarming reports, which show that the revolution in that Republic has not yet been suppressed and that the federal troops have met with disaster at the hands of the insurrectionists, who crossed the Brazilian border into Uuruguay.

President Borda has received a despatch from Cerro Largo, near the Brazilian frontier, which says that General Muniz, the Uruguayan commander, who pursued Saraiva, overtook the latter, and was defeated in a battle which followed. General Muniz is reported to have been taken prisoner. His son, who was captured on the frontier some days ago, is dead.

President Borda's reports also state that before General Muniz met Saraiva in battle the latter sent a message to the Uruguayan general saying that if he were not pursued further toward the border General Muniz's son should be released, otherwise he would be killed. General Muniz replied that his duty to his country was above his love as a father.

Several bodies of insurrectionists were dispersed by the Uruguayan troops. They fled toward the Rio Negro River. At Durazno and Aparicio the rebels have gained important adherents.

CROWD SEES A TRAGEDY.

Husband Imprisons His Wife and Was Shooting at Her When Killed.

J. P. Kelley, a jeweler who lived in the rear of his store in the heart of San Jose, Cal., with his wife and her two little children by a former husband, locked the door of the store and began shooting at his wife.

The firing attracted a great crowd, who could see through the glass doors the tragedy being enacted. Officers broke the glass and fired repeatedly at Kelley, finally killing him with a bullet in the head.

The woman was fatally shot through the head. Both her children were drenched with blood, but uninjured. The shooting lasted fifteen minutes.

Great Western Blizzard.

The great storm which swept over Minnesota and the Dakotas resulted in some loss of human life and great loss to live stock. Mail Agent Borroughs, of the Great Northern road, perished in a snow drift near Devil's Lake, North Dakota. John Hooey, a farmer living four miles from Park River, North Dakota, started from his house to his barn and was found two miles away on the prairie, frozen to death. The loss to stock aggregates hundreds. A coat of ice covers the ground, and snow is in some places piled in drifts twelve feet high. In many localities the temperature sunk as low as forty degrees below zero. All railroad traffic was at a standstill, and the cattle are perishing on the hills for want of food.

Fatality in India.

The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda, India, on a visit to the Gaikwar, or native ruler of the State. The inhabitants turned out en masse to see a display of fireworks in his honor. At the end of the ceremonies the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind pressed forward, and when the crowd was finally cleared away it was found that twenty-nine persons had been killed and thirty more or less seriously injured.

Lived More Than a Century.

Mrs. Sarah Annis, who died a few days ago, at Worcester, Mass., was 101 years, five months and twenty-three days old. She was born in Cowell's Manor, Canada, and until eight years ago lived in Peru, N. Y.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Chinese Inspector Scharf, of New York, has made charges of collusion against Canadian Pacific Railroad and Government officials in smuggling Chinese.

The President appointed Hiram MacIntosh Collector of Customs for the District of Newburyport, Mass.

The joint Congress Library Committee has decided not to investigate the accounts of Librarian Spofford, against whom charges of irregularities were made a year ago.

Consul-General Frederick C. Penfield at Cairo, Egypt, informed the Marine Hospital Service, through the State Department, that Egypt had been officially declared free of cholera. Not a case had been reported in the ten days prior to the date on which he wrote.

A verdict was given against Prince Yturbide in his suit to secure readmission into the Metropolitan Club, in Washington, from which he had been expelled.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission is preparing the vast mass of evidence collected by it for publication.

President Cleveland appointed John Henry Rodgers to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Askansas.

The Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed William R. Morley, engineer of the Public Building at Denver, Col., for collecting political assessments from Government employes in violation of the civil service laws. His case has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission.

Julius M. Hurst, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, War Department, was arrested at his desk for the theft of a valuable collection of stamps belonging to Mr. Thian, chief clerk. He acknowledged his guilt. Hurst is a German and was appointed under Civil Service rules, from New York, in 1894.

Senator Proctor said in Washington that neither Mark Hanna nor himself would be in the Cabinet to be announced by Major McKinley.

Domestic.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever in Paterson, N. J.

Window glass manufacturers are forming a new and more powerful combination.

Iowa has warrants for $450,000 outstanding and no cash to meet them.

Miss Minnie Selig, eighteen years old and a bride of ten months, died from the effects of Paris green, which she took with a suicidal intent, at her uncle's home, New York City.

Dr. Robert D'Unger, of Chicago, has invented a machine for transmitting over the wires pictures, writing and printed matter by means of X rays.

The steamboat John E. Moore sank on Romer Shoal, New York Harbor, but in shallow water, so that the 150 persons on board, who took refuge on the top deck, were easily rescued.

A blizzard raged in North Dakota. Business was suspended and railroad traffic was at a standstill.

The Brown University football team defeated the Carlisle Indian School eleven in New York City by the score of 42 to 12.

Walter B. Rue, aged sixteen, of Brooklyn, was umpiring a football game when he was caught in a scrimmage and was killed.

Prohibitionists in the town of Alexis, Ill., blew up with dynamite a liquor saloon which was operated without a license.

The United States gunboat Newport was launched at Bath, Me., in the presence of a large crowd. The oldest unmarried great-granddaughter of Commodore Perry, victor of Lake Erie, Miss La Farge, the daughter of John La Farge, the well known artist of New York City, christened the vessel.

Alfred Daniels, alias Frank Williams, charged with burning J. D. Stringerfellow's barn some months since, and who was arrested in Jacksonville, was lynched about five miles north of Gainesville, Fla., having been taken from the custody of a deputy sheriff.

Professor Witthaus found no knockout drops in the stomach of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver mine owner found dead at Highbridge Heights, New York City.

Professor Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the distinguished astronomer, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of seventy-two. He was preparing to leave the house in the evening when he fell down stairs and received injuries from which he died two hours later.

Three men were fatally shot and several others more or less seriously wounded in a drunken riot at Duryea. Duryea is a small mining village near Pittston, Penn. There is a large colony of foreigners there who work in the mines.

G. W. Nelson, leading tenor in the choir at Thanksgiving service at the First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., dropped dead in the choir. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Henry A. Jones, known as the "Lightning Calculator," died at Southington, Conn., aged sixty-six years. He could add in an instant columns of eight and ten figures as quickly as he could pass his hand over the page.

John S. Rankin, a wealthy timber dealer of Detroit, Mich., was found dead on Fitzwilliam Island, Georgia Bay, and it was feared Thomas J. Austin, his companion, was drowned.

The gun trial of the United States battleship Oregon was highly successful, according to reports made at San Francisco.

By the overturning of a gasoline lamp, an explosion occurred at the residence of F. A. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Walker, her daughter Mabel, aged thirteen, and the domestic, Mary Overland, were probably fatally burned.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Kidder, Peabody & Co. and others obtained control of the West End Railroad in Boston with the reported intention of changing it to an elevated road.

Major McKinley and Garret A. Hobart sent letters to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society expressing their gratification at the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

The Rev. James Miller, of Bloomington, Ill., was murdered, mysteriously, in Decatur, Ill.

The Silver Democratic State Committee of Kentucky decided to continue its contest for the electoral vote of the State.

W. J. Bryan visited Denver, Col., and was received with enthusiasm. He spoke several times to large crowds.

J. K. Parks, of Boston, the organizer of the Nail Trust, admitted that the combination had practically been dissolved.

The annual Live Stock Show was opened at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

After an absence of thirty years Richard Jordan returned to his aged parents at Vineland, N. J.

A murder and suicide near Mayfield, Ky., is reported. T. B. Baker and his wife separated some time ago, and Mrs. Baker had since instituted suit for divorce in the Graves County Circuit Court. It is supposed this provoked the tragedy. Baker, after killing his wife instantly turned the pistol upon himself, shooting himself through the heart.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,052
Condensed milk, cans			165
Cream, cans			404
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras	$ 22	@	$ 22½
Firsts	20	@	21
Thirds to seconds	13½	@	18½
State—Fancy	20½	@	21
Welsh tubs—Fancy	17	@	17½
Western Im. Creamery	15	@	16
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	—	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¼	@	10⅜
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	3½	@	4¾
Part skims, choice	7¾	@	8
Full skims	—	@	—
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	24	@	26
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	27
Western—Prime to choice	23	@	24
Southern—Best	21	@	22
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 40
Medium, choice	—	@	1 15
Pea, choice	—	@	1 05
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 40
White kidney, choice	1 55	@	1 60
Black turtle soup	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 40
Green peas, 1896, bags	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	6 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	80	@	1 00
King, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Duchess, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	10	@	11
Concord, ₱ basket	5	@	8
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1896, good to prime	11½	@	12½
Pacific Coast, 1895, choice	—	@	9
Common to prime, 1895	5	@	8
Old odds, 1894	4	@	6
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	70	@	1 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2'50	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	8	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Green peas, ₱ basket	25	@	1 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	75	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
String beans, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Spinnach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed	65	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	92½	@	95
Oat	37½	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	2 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12½
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	14
Western, dry picked	7	@	8½
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	5 10	@	5 35
Spring Patents	4 65	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	97⅜
December	—	@	88⅜
Corn—No. 2	—	@	35
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26
Ungraded White	2	@	32
Rye—No. 2 Western	46	@	46½
Barley—Feeding	28¾	@	29
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	3 0
Clover	6 75	@	8 2
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	3 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 80
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 15	@	4 30
Dressed	4	@	6½

PLAGUE AS WELL AS FAMINE.

Sixty Thousand People Flee From Bombay, India, and Grave Fears Are Felt.

The plague has appeared in Bombay and Ahmedabad, India, and at latest accounts was spreading. At Calcutta vigorous precautionary measures are being taken. Two hospitals have been built in an isolated spot and an ambulance corps has been arranged for.

Sixty thousand people fled from Bombay, it is estimated, on learning of eight deaths and seventeen new cases in the northern part of the city, where there is no drainage. The corporation has appropriated a lac of rupees for sanitary purposes, but the health officers find great difficulty in getting laborers for cleaning and disinfecting, owing to the fear of contagion. The gravest fears are felt in Ahmedabad, as the town is densely populated and the water supply is deficient.

BOON TO THE BLIND.

They May Be Made to See by the Roentgen Rays.

Lucien Bacigalupi, the totally blind son of the keeper of a public X-ray display at San Francisco, Cal., has discovered that by the aid of the Roentgen ray he can see sufficiently to distinguish objects. While with Dr. G. Waverly Clark in the laboratory the physician gave the lad the fluoroscope, and he at once said he could see light. Keys, nails and other metallic objects were placed behind blocks of wood and in purses, and the lad distinguished the forms readily.

The test was made complete, and such a stir has it made among medical and scientific men that a number of experiments will be made at once with persons who are blind.

Tennessee Republicans Contest.

Tennessee Republicans filed notice of contests against Democratic Governor-elect Taylor and four Congressmen.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 6.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Sin," I Kings, xi., 4-13 — Golden Text: I Cor. x., 12— Commentary.

4. "For it came to pass when Solomon was old that his wives turned away his heart after other gods, and his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God, as was the heart of David his father." Last week's lesson was a picture of great glory to the honor of the Lord, His fame through Solomon reaching to the ends of the earth, but in this lesson we have a record of great failure through disobedience and the Lord's name dishonored. God who sees the end from the beginning (Isa. xlvi., 10), had forbidden that a king of Israel should multiply horses or wives or silver or gold, but that he should render strict obedience to the law and lean wholly upon God (Deut. xvii., 16-20). The closing verses of the last chapter and the opening verses of this show that Solomon went directly contrary to the word of God, perhaps because it would have made him so very peculiar in the eyes of other Nations to be so unlike them in these matters.

5. "For Solomon went after Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians, and after Milcom, the abomination of the Ammonites." Loving these strangers to Israel, he would naturally do many things to please them, and it is impossible to please God and the enemies of God at the same time; therefore the sin of being unequally yoked together with unbelievers (II Cor. vi., 14). The friendship of the world is enmity with God; whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world in the enemy of God (Jas. iv., 4). Even in preaching the word we are to speak not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts, for if we yet please men we are not the servants of Christ (I Thess. ii., 4; Gal. i., 10). The Master Himself said, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon" (Math. vi. 24).

6. "And Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord and went not fully after the Lord, as did David, his father." The expression "in the sight of the Lord" is found again in verses 33 and 38, and over fifty times in Kings and Chronicles. If we would set the Lord always before us and speak and act as in His sight all would be well. And this not included in following the Lord fully? Does it not mean believing His every word and acting accordingly and always as if He were right present with us? "Even Christ pleased not Himself," but He did always those things which pleased the Father.

7. "Then did Solomon build an high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill that is before Jerusalem." Thus he corrupted the mount of Olives with the abominable idolatries of the Zibonians, the Moabites and the Ammonites and became partaker of their evil deeds (II Kings xxiii., 13; II John x., 11), and for over 300 years these abominations remained till Josiah destroyed them, and they were on the hill facing the temple, even the hill from which the Lord ascended, and to which He will return when He shall come in His glory for the redemption of Israel (Zech. xiv., 3, 4, 9). Solomon united these Nations to himself for his own gratification, but Christ shall draw all people unto Him for the glory of God.

8. "And likewise did he for all his strange wives, which burnt incense and sacrificed unto their gods." What a time he must have had with his 700 princess wives (verse 3)! What he did for one he would have to do for all, and thus was gathered at Jerusalem the idolatries and abominations of all Nations, and this by one who sat on the throne of the Lord to be king for the Lord. Jerusalem had become a very Babylon, the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird (Rev. xviii., 2).

9. "And the Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice." All our privileges increase our responsibilities, and these revelations of Jehovah to Solomon and His special favors to him should have deterred him all the more from all thought of turning away from Him. Israel had oft enough in past days provoked God to anger with their high places and moved Him to jealousy with their graven images.

10. "And had commanded him concerning this thing and that he should not go after other gods, but he kept not that which the Lord commanded." His father entreated him to serve the Lord with a perfect heart and willing mind, and nowise to forsake Him. He had also prayed specially for him to this end (I Chron. xxviii., 9; xxix., 19). The Lord Himself had also admonished him in both of His appearances to him to be obedient (I Kings iii., 14; ix., 2-9), then He had done for him the great things and given him the great glory of which the Queen of Sheba said that the half had not been told her, yet he disobeyed and turned his back upon God for the sake of earthly show and pleasure.

11. "Wherefore the Lord said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept My covenant, and My statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and will give it to thy servant." Thus disobedience, for the sake of present gratification and praise of men, causes Solomon to lose the kingdom and brings a curse instead of a blessing.

12. "Notwithstanding in thy days I will not do it, for David, thy father's sake, but I will rend it out of the hand of thy son." How wonderful the long suffering of God, how patient with the sinner, how unwilling that any should perish (II Pet. iii., 9). Consider the blessings through David and the curses through Solomon, and, remembering that no one liveth unto himself, consider whether it is a blessing or a curse that is coming upon others through you.

13. "Howbeit I will not rend away all the kingdom, but will give one tribe to thy son for David, My servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake, which I have chosen." Compare with this verses 32, 34, 36, and notice the repetition of "for David's sake," and "for Jerusalem's sake." Our next and last three lessons of this year will be given to "Temperance," "Christmas" and "Review." The whole of 1897 will be devoted to the Acts and the Epistles. Who can tell what may come to pass in Emmanuel's land for David's sake and Jerusalem, the chosen city's sake, ere we come again in our studies to the Old Testament? Of this we are sure, Jerusalem shall be the throne of the Lord, and the Son of Mary shall sit on David's throne, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it (Jer. iii., 17; Luke, i., 32, 33). If not soon as we count time, it will be soon in God's estimation. There is just one thing for the redeemed to do till then, and that is occupy till He come" (Luke xix., 13), by living to know Him and to make Him known. —Lesson Helper.

Boycott on a Big Store.

The biggest department store in San Francisco, Cal., has been forced by a boycott to agree to employ unionists.

War on Fraudulent Bankrupts.

A half dozen cities have recently organized creditmen's associations. War is to be waged on fraudulent bankrupts.

The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Edward Walker, one of Saltillo's good citizens, made a business trip to this place last Friday.

D. Locke, a staunch republican of Maddensville, made a business trip to this place last Friday.

J. M. Cutshall, Esq., of Springfield township, made a business trip to this place during the past week.

James V. Stevens, one of Springfield township's enthusiastic republicans, was a recent visitor to this place.

Dr. Dallas Barnhart and wife, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, visited H. H. Ashman during the past week.

John G. Wible, one of Springfield township's successful farmers, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Rev. R. L. Earhart, of this place, made a business trip to West Broad Top the past week, returning home on Saturday last.

Fraker Bros., who are engaged in the lumber business, but who had closed down the mill on account of no orders, have resumed operations again, since the election.

John Cohick, of this place, slaughtered a porker last Thursday that tipped the beam to 430½ lbs. This is the largest one killed in this place this season. John takes pride in raising large hogs.

Elsie N., daughter of T. A. Weight, Esq., of this place, has been confined to her room the past week with a bilious attack, but we are glad to note at this writing she is much better. We wish her a speedy recovery.

B. T. Stevens, one of our successful business men, has been confined to his room for some time past, suffering intense pain, caused by an abscess forming on his left side, but we are glad to note at this writing, his condition has much improved.

On Thanksgiving day a number of our local nimrods spent the day in the woods. They succeeded in bagging twenty-nine rabbitts, two turkeys and some smaller game. L. G. Noble, of this place, and Ralph Kyler, of Clay township, were the successful turkey hunters.

The Peoples' Telephone company of Fulton county, are extending their line to Saltillo. The contract for the extension was let to Allen Cutshall, of this place, some time ago and is now nearly completed. The company expects, in the near future, to extend this line to Huntingdon. The route for the extension will be by way of Casville, Calvin, Hawn's, thence to Huntingdon.

CALVIN.

Deer are reported very scarce by the hunters.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton and daughter, of Cassville, were visiting E. M. and J. D. Wright on Monday.

There will be a Christmas service in the M. E. church on the night of the 24th. Services to begin at 6.30.

Adam Pheasant, of Tod, has rented the farm house of J. C. Shaffer, on the Posten farm, and will move his family thereto in a few days.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school, 9.30, and preaching 10.30 A. M.; Epworth League at 6.30 P. M.

Some person, or persons, set fire to all the hunters' cabins in the barrens on Saturday or Sunday a week. Also Kendig's saw mill shanty which had been a stopping place for hunters was burned.

Harper L. Greenland and Estella Corbin were married on Thanksgiving day at the residence of A. L. Shore, on Moore street, West Huntingdon, by Rev. C. T. Dunning. The contracting parties are highly respected and we wish them a happy and prosperous life.

The young boys who congregate on the streets in front of houses and indulge in profane and vulgar language and insult ladies as they pass by should understand that they are liable to indictment and have been so threatened by some of our citizens. We hope that a word to the wise may be sufficient. Boys, it always pays to be polite and gentlemanly.

Jas. C. Wright met with a very serious accident on his way home from Huntingdon last week which has confined him to his bed ever since. The night was very dark and he drove over the bank and having his foot on the brake lever it was caught in the fence and drawn backward and so badly sprained and bruised as to disable him probably for life.

MOUNT UNION.

Dr. F. S. Campbell, of Hopewell, Pa., was in town on Friday.

J. L. Hetrick, of Mapleton, was in town on business on Tuesday.

Fred. Etnier, of Huntingdon, formerly of this place, was in town on Thursday.

F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, was in town a few hours on Tuesday on his way to Saltillo.

Miss Katie Mahan returned on Saturday last from a month's visit to friends in Altoona and Tyrone.

E. N. Preston and wife are the proud parents of a young daughter who arrived on Saturday morning last.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed in this place by the different manufacturing and industrial concerns by a cessation of work for the day.

Rev. E. H. Mateer, pastor of the McVeytown Presbyterian church, officiated at the annual Thanksgiving services held in the M. E. church of this place.

Postmaster C. E. Hart, who was laid up last week on account of cold in his eyes, resumed his position behind the cases on Monday morning.

Frank Galbraith, who was awarded the contract for lighting the street lamps for the ensuing year, beginning on the 1st inst, has thrown up the contract and it will be re-let.

G. P. Wakefield, of Pittsburg, a former resident of this place, who is now engaged as a salesman for a well known queensware firm, was in town on Tuesday looking up trade.

The blizzard which has been raging in the northwest, arrived in this place on Sunday, when the temperature dropped to the freezing point. There was an absence of either high winds or snow.

SALTILLO.

Thanksgiving day was spent very pleasantly.

The new telephone line which is to terminate here is being constructed.

J. R. Hildebrand has not been able to work of late on account of a rheumatic limb.

The E. B. T. R. R. Co. is placing a Y in its road northwest of this place. An increase in the shipment of coal is expected.

The butchering season is almost past; some very fine hogs have been butchered in town this fall, the largest reported being that of S. W. Curfman, which weighed 425 pounds.

There was a very interesting Thanksgiving service held in the M. E. church on Thanksgiving evening. R. W. Hudson, of the Baptist church, led the meeting, and all denominations took part.

A local institute will be held at this place on Saturday, December 12. Following is the program:

Benefits Derived from Review Exercises—P. W. Rupert, H. C. Lane, D. W. Irvin, A. S. Madden.

Topical Talks—J. G. Dell.

Reading in Our Public Schools—B. B. Gutshall, Kate McNeal, Wilson Fields, Scott Wible

Paper—Maude Hockenbery.

Duties of Directors, Teachers and Patrons—G. M. Gutshall, Sigel Ashman, W. W. Gutshall, E. M. Greene, John Wilson, J. G. Lane.

Mental Arithmetic—A. A. Stevens, Daniel Stains, W. F. Stitt. Committee.

Beech Run Items.

Quite a good many of the children in this section are having throat trouble.

Charley Wible, of Springfield, has been visiting in this valley for the past week.

The local institute which was to have been held at Lincoln school house last Saturday has been postponed until Saturday, December 5th, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The same program will be used.

Following is report of Lincoln school for month ending November 27:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	11	12	23
Average attendance.	8	10	18
Per cent. of "	83	91	87

The following missed no time during the month: Willis Dell, Archie Dell, Jesse Dell.

Allison Wible, teacher.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

As to the State's Finances.

Monday was the last day of the present fiscal year and the books of the state treasury were closed in the afternoon. A summary shows the receipts of the general fund from all sources to have been $12,265,756, and the payments $11,004,510, leaving a balance of $1,261,280 for the year. But there was a balance of $2,989,018 on the last day of November last, which makes the total balance at this date $4,250,257.

The sinking fund receipts were $648,087, and the payments $276,375, leaving a balance of $371,712 for the year, or a total balance, including the amount in the fund at the beginning of the year, of $812,347. While the receipts for the year look large as they stand, it must be remembered that in this total is included the item of $2,717,619 personal property tax, three-fourths of which is returnable to the counties and is not available for commonwealth appropriations. Of this sum only one-fourth, or $679,404, went into the state treasury.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions relative to the decease of David H. Foster were adopted by the Mapleton Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at a regular session held Sunday, November 29, 1896:

WHEREAS, In the wisdom of Providence death has removed from among us David Huling Foster, a member of this school, who was a pioneer of Methodism in this place, a useful citizen and a courteous Christian gentleman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as a school, we give expression to the loss we feel that the Sunday school, the church and the community sustain in his decease.

Resolved, That we extend to his children our warmest sympathy and commend them for substantial comfort to the God whom their father faithfully served.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the school and published in the Mapleton ITEM and the Mount Union *Times*.

H. H. SWOPE,
W. H. BROUGHT,
Committee.

APPLICATIONS for the post offices are already under way in many sections and we notice our friend, A. M. Aurand, editor of the *Herald*, is a candidate for the Beaver Springs post office. He has rendered faithful service to the party, always supporting its nominees, and is especially a strong supporter of Senator Quay. Mr. Aurand was one of the two alternates from this district to the St. Louis convention, where, with the two delegates and the other alternate, he stood to the last for the Senator for President, and during the campaign he did splendid work for the ticket. He unquestionably merits the appointment of post master at his office.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

—Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proved by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Banks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. L. HETRICK, Adm'r.,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

K. A. LOVELL, Attorney.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

Great Reduction

IN LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Jackets AND Capes.

Owing to the extreme warm weather we find we have a few too many good Coats and Capes and make the following reductions:

43 Ladies' Jackets at $11, $11.50, $12, $12.50, $13.50 and $15, all reduced to $10 each.
2 Plush Jackets, $20, reduced to $12 50.
2 Plush Jackets, $12.50, reduced to $10.
A few good Capes, $20, reduced to $15.
A lot of Capes, $6, reduced to $4.
A lot of Misses' Jackets, $7 50, reduced to $5.
" " " $8, $8.50 and $9, reduced to $6.50.
" " " $10, reduced to $7.50.
" Children's Jackets, 6, 8 and 10 years, at $3, $3.50 and $4, reduced to $2.25, $2.75 and $3.

Every one of the above is new, this Fall's goods, and latest and best styles. Do not miss seeing these goods, as they are splendid value.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

Hugo Mayer's GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL

LITTLE PRICES WILL OPEN

Little eyes—open them big; will open little purses—will open them wide. Little prices that are loyal in their endeavor to only represent good worth will create big business. Not a penny's worth leaves this store but what is loyal to its price paid. We win you not by business wit, but by business wisdom. Our business is the downright littleness of our prices and the upright goodness of our values.

Telling Prices for Men of the Future:

CHILDREN'S SUITS and CAPE OVERCOATS.

$1.25 and $1.50

Positively best value ever offered. The better judge you are the easier it will be for us to prove it.

$2.50 and $3.00.

Suits and Overcoats for boys 8 to 15, strictly all wool, made in our usual first-class style of plain material, Scotch Plaids or neat check pattern's.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES FOR DRESS.

Prices lower than evrr. No need sending to the city for those dandy little Reefer Suits or Blouse Suits with large Sailor collars, a neat

Dress Overcoat

Or a nobby little Reefer Coat. The most representative line of these little dandies ever shown in Huntingdon and an inspection is solicited.

Men's All-wool Dress Suits and Overcoats

. . . $7.75 . . .

It seems impossiele, and we judge it is outside of our store, but they are here in black, blue and mixed Cheviots, Scotch Plaids and Cassimere suits. Blue and black Kersey Overcoats with large Velvet collars and cut in the very latest style. Ten Fifty is the usual price you pay elsewhere for the same goods, but our price is only Seven Seventy-five. We received another lot of Underwear and have marked them at extremely low prices. Our 50-cent fleece-lined is a dandy.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ In making a purchase in our Children's Department, give the salesman who waits on you "Old Ned" if he forgets to give you a present, no matter how small the purchase may be. We are still giving a scholar's companion with each Child's Suit.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 2, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Only three weeks until Christmas.

—Three new cases of diphtheria were reported in Huntingdon last week.

—Mrs. R. D. Kinkead spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—F. E. Barr has sold the fixtures of the hotel at Mill Creek to M. V. Johnston, of Harrisburg.

—The Mapleton cornet band purposes holding a festival in their hall on Christmas day and evening.

—W. H. Mosser, of Tod, killed two hogs on the 24th ult. which weighed 412 and 425 pounds respectively.

—Misses Nora and Mary Spanogle, of Mount Union, were visitors to Mapleton friends during the past week.

—Miss Emma Hooper, of Huntingdon, spent several days of the past week with friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—County superintendent Rudy has been confined to his home for a week past on account of a sprained ankle.

—Miss Viola Godard and Miss Gertrude Coder, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—Contractor Charles Sims has charge of the construction of the new four-track culvert at Sugar Grove run, near Mill Creek.

—John Rupert died at his home in Clay township on Friday, the 20th ult., of blood poisoning, aged apout 68 years. He is survived by his wife and eight children.

—Officers Anderson and DeForest, of Huntingdon, arrested three tramps last Thursday who are suspected of breaking into a railroad tool house near Ardenheim.

—Wm. Reed & Son are not waiting till the season is over but are making a reduction on ladies', children and misses' coats now—right in the midst of the season. See their ad. in this issue.

—James Bell, who spent the greater portion of last year working at the carpenter trade in this place, is very ill at his home near Neff's Mills. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

—John P. Swoope, the famous trapper of Alexandria, has killed since Jan. 1 till Nov. 19, of this year, 737 foxes, 13 wild cats and 1298 minks. The premiums on the above amounted to $1,087.50.

—Two inmates of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, who were employed on the Reformatory farm, escaped on Thursday evening. A reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest of each man will be paid.

—A party of hunters from this place spent last week in the wilds of Licking creek, in Mifflin county, in quest of game. They returned home Saturday night much dejected, having nothing but tired bodies for their week's efforts.

—Mrs. Mollie Snare, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess, of Coalmont, this county, died at her home in Illinois last Friday and was buried on Sunday. She had many friends in this county who sincerely mourn her decease.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of the U. B. church, yesterday moved from Cromwell township to Mapleton and is occupying John E. Smucker's house at corner of Main and Sheridan streets. We are glad to gain such an aquisition to our community.

—A young son of John Martin was burned to death Friday afternoon in a fire which destroyed his father's barn near Mercersburg. The little fellow had been playing horse with his brother and had been tied in the barn and left there. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—An effort was made at Portsmouth, O., recently, to carry out a shocking election bet betwaen John Cantner and Jacob Elliot. Cantner bet on Bryan and has to eat a raw snake. A garter snake was provided but after taking one bite Cantner quit; he could stand no more.

—Last Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, an Italian named Francis Alexandria, was killed at Bellwood by New York and Chicago limited expres while crossing the track. He was a miner and had been employed at Punxsutawney and was on his way to the old country, where he was to join his family. The unfortunate man had $88 in money and $300 in foreign certificates on his person.

—The contract for the new stone arch culvert at Mill Creek has been awarded to John A. Kelley & Co., of Philadelphia, and the contractors commenced work last week on the excavation. A large number of men are employed and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—W. D. McCormick, formerly of Port Royal, was circulating among Mapleton friends yesterday. He had been spending the past few months with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Yocum, in Philadelphia and was on his way to Punxsutawney to visit friends. He prefers the country to the city.

—While a freight train was passing a few miles west of Lock Haven Thursday, the trainmen saw a deer leap over a precipice 60 feet high, breaking its neck by falling on the rocks. The train was stopped and the deer taken aboard. It was a four-pronged buck and weighed 185 pounds.

—Dr. B. Oscar Doyle, of Louisville, Kentucky, spent a few hours with Mapleton friends yesterday. The doctor had been called to his native county by the death of Mrs. Doyle's mother, Mrs. M. H. Whiteside, of Cassville, and was on his way home. We were favored with a brief call from him.

—Mrs. Wilhelmina Kennedy, wife of J. H. Kennedy, died at her home in Alexandria, Friday evening, from the effects of a paralytic stroke which she received several weeks ago. Deceased was aged about 80 years and was a member of the Reformed church of that place. She was an estimable, Christian woman.

—After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wondertul work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Lewis R. Leister, proprietor of the Leister House for over four years, has puachased the hotel building and fixtures from his father at a price which has not been made public. Lewis will continue the business. He is a careful, wide-awake landlord, and will maintain the high reputation which the house has enjoyed for many years.—*Globe.*

—Rose McNally, a little girl aged abont 13 years, was struck and instantly killed at Portage by Pacific express Monday morning. There was scarcely a bone in her body that was not broken. Every morning the unfortunate little girl crossed the tracks in order to deliver a bucket of milk to a hotel. This time she passed the rear end of a freight train which was standing on the east-bound track and stepped immediately in front of the express with the above result.

—The effects of the signing of the wage scale on Tuesday of last week by the glass manufacturers and workmen are being felt in this community which furnishes a large part of the sand for the Pittsburg markets. The Phillips works are in operation, the Mapleton Sand company is running both mills, the Juniata works is running full time and the Keystone company which has been running but the Empire works expect to put the Juniata works in operation before many days.

Flag Presentation.

Thursday last, Thanksgiving day, Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., presented a large flag to the schools of this borough. Appropriate exercises were held on the school grounds and were attended by a large number of our people. Recitations were delivered by Myrtle Wright, Sallie McHugh, Ettie McDonald, John Robley and Loy Rex. Brief and appropriate addresses were made by Rev. H. Treverton, John A. Toomey, and district president J. K. Archey, of Pennsylvania Furnace. I. N. Swope presented the flag which was received by J. G. Hicks, president of the board, in a carefully prepared address. Mr. Hicks' remarks were to the point and should have been heard by every patron in the vicinity. The occasion was enlivened by vocal music by the schools and by selections by the band.

The children constituted the most enthusiastic portion of the audience and since the beautiful flag floats so proudly from the public building they take occasion, morning, noon and evening to cheer it lustily. There is not a pupil in the schools who is not proud to do honor to Old Glory. So may it be.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

Passed Away at His Residence in Philadelphia on Sunday Night.

Ex-Senator John Scott, who was for many years general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died at his residence, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, late on Sunday night. He had been confined to his home for some weeks by illness and the infirmities of old age. For the following we are indebted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday:

He was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1824. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of 18, went to Chambersburg where he was entered as a student at law in the office of Alexander Thomson, father of vice president Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad.

He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and entered upon the practice of his profession in Huntingdon. He was for a time prosecuting attorney for the county. In 1857 he, associated with the present Judge Pershing, of Pottsville, then the resident counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in Cambria county, was engaged by the company to try an important case in that county. Their antagonists were Thomas White, Henry D. Foster, Robert L. Johnston, S. Steele Blair and John Fenlon. The case excited a large degree of public interest and after two protracted trials in the court below ended in a verdict in the company's favor, which was affirmed in the Supreme court.

Mr. Scott was then employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company as special counsel for the district comprising Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties. He also assumed charge of the cases arising out of the transfer of the canals and railroads of the state to the company. He continued to act in these capacities until 1869.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

In 1861, at the urgent solicitation of both political parties, he accepted a nomination for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and upon his election served one term. In 1869 he was elected to succeed Charles R. Buckalew as United States Senator, and served a full term of six years.

At the expiration of his term President Grant tendered him the cabinet position of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Scott declined the honor, however, and re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company as legal adviser to the then president, Col. Thomas A. Scott. In 1875 he removed to Pittsburg and took charge of the legal business pertaining to the lines west of Pittsburg for the Pennsylvania company.

SERVICE FOR THE COMPANY.

He organized the legal dapartment at Pittsburg for these lines in June, 1875, and after that time reports of all legal proceedings were made to his office. Upon the resignation of William J. Howard, in November, 1877, Mr. Scott was called to take charge of the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in Philadelphia, and from that time until 1895 was general solicitor of the company and its allied lines.

He retired in February, 1895, and was succeeded by Judge James Logan. He was an elder of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, a member of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, a member of the Board of Ministerial Relief, a director and trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary H. Whiteside.

Mrs. Mary H. Whiteside died at Cassville last Wednesday, November 25th, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Whiteside was a daughter of the Rev. Jesse Wright, of Trough Creek, and the widow of the late Rev. J. F. Whiteside, who will be remembered as a minister of the Methodist Protestant church and served for some time on the Cassville circuit. Mrs. Whiteside leaves two daughters—Mrs. B. Oscar Doyle, of Louisville, Ky., and Dr. Sarah Whiteside, of Cassville.

Mrs. Whiteside was a native of Trough Creek and spent her childhood days in the house in which she died. She was only away from the valley during her married life and after the death of her husband returned. She was a consistent Christian whose example will live beyond her.

The funeral services were conducted in the Methodist Protestant church at Cassville last Saturday morning by the Rev. Melter.

HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. Schaeffer Sends His to Governor Hastings at Harrisburg.

Dr. Schaeffer has sent to the governor his annual report as superintendent of public instruction. He speaks in words of praise of the state's splendid liberality to the common schools. Over a million pupils are attending the public schools and upwards of 26,000 teachers are employed in the work of instruction. Since 1891 more than $70,000,000 have been expended upon our public schools. He says there is no doubt that popular education increases the earning power of the individual and the industrial prosperity of the commonwealth. As to the factory and the schools he holds that the development of the modern factory has rather helped than hindered the intellectual progress of the masses.

He says, however, that additional legislation may be needed to protect children against the greed of parents and avarice ot employers. Dr. Schaeffer favors a system of township high schools to be established at central points. He recommends that the legislature make a liberal appropriation to aid high schools in maintaining a given standard. There are defacts in the compulsory education law, he says, which must be remedied by future legislation. In his opinion the vaccination law must be enforced by the exercise of good sense and kindly persuasion. He says there has been a great improvement in the sanitary arrangement of the school buildings. Dr. Schaeffer urges the observance of Arbor Day and the planting of trees. The method of distributing the school appropriation is discussed, but no remedy is suggested.

From the statistical table accompanying the report the following figures are taken:

Number of school districts in the state, 2,478; number of schools, 25,899; number of graded schools, 15,058; number of superintendents, 138; number of male teachers, 8,796; number of female teachers, 17,968; whole number of teachers, 26,764, average salaries of male teachers, per month, $44.78; average salaries of female teachers, per month, $38.28; average length of school term, in months, 7.98; number of pupils, 1,088,786; average number of pupils, 802,737; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., $4.096,924.93; teachers wages, $9,622,235.81; cost of school text books, $736,931.78; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and other expenses, $4,848,686.64; total expenditures, $19,661,521.58; estimated value of school property, $48,143,088.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

H. Blair Funk and Jennie G. Roulette, Birmingham.

Harry L. Allison, Mill Creek, and Phoebe Bowman, Latta Grove.

L. E. Prindle and Blanche Kreps, Huntingdon.

Harry Stellinger, Lewistown, and Annie Hassler, Logan township.

H. B. Stewart and Lula Brenneman, Porter township.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1896, by S. W. Kimmel, W. W. Heaton, George Sleeman, R. W. Hudson, M. Scott McNeil, and D. E. McClain, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Saltillo Telephone Company," the character and object of which are to establish and maintain a telephone line from the Borough of Saltillo via Cassville to the Borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and from the Borough of Cassville to the Borough of Saxton, in Bedford county, Pa., and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

THOS. F. BAILEY,
Dec. 2 3t. Solicitor.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality.	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Its Lesson.

From the hard times people will reap lessons of experience, learning how to act with more care in business and how to apply remedies for the stringency of such times. With more care we will have less accidents, and much less suffering if we know the true remedy. In the field and work-shop, indeed in all activities, sprains and bruises happen and bring the hard times of pain and suffering. Experience teaches that it is always best to get the best remedy, which is the cheapest in the end. Experience points to St. Jacobs Oil as without question the best remedy for such mishaps, being the surest and promptest cure. Suffering brings hard times, even in prosperity. The best remedy for it is the surest way out of them.

After an interval of twenty-one years Moody and Sankey are again holding prayer meetings in Cooper Union, New York City.

The object of the manufacturers of Dobbins' Electric Soap has been for 28 years to make this soap of such *supe ior quality* that it will give *universal satisfaction.* Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer or it. Take no other.

Nearly 500 new men have been added during 1896 to the New York police force, and 485 more are to be appointed.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c., 25c.

Get

Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Mules for Bear Hunters.

The proper beast for a grizzly bear hunter to ride is a good mule. Dr. W. F. Edgar, United States Army, tells in Recreation why a mule is best.

The doctor was wandering near a camp up in Washington State on a mule. He had his rifle with him and seeing a big bear in the trail, fired. The bear tumbled over and out of sight. It looked like a clean kill, and the doctor started toward the place, and was nearly in sight of the hollow where the bear had disappeared when the bear climbed up over the edge and went at him.

It was then that the mule was of the utmost service. The mule rose on its hind feet, turned sharp around, and headed for camp. A horse or a mustang wouldn't have been quick enough, the bear was so close, but all the hunter had to do was to hang on. The mule knew what to do without being told.

YOUNG GIRLS.

Their Conduct and Health Often Mystifies Their Mothers.

Young girls often feel and consequently act, very strangely.

They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical.

They seem self-absorbed, and heedless of things going on around them. Sometimes they complain of pain in lower parts of body, flushes of heat in head, cold feet etc.

Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Write her.

N Y N U—49

FREE information how to cure Nervous Debility, Skin Diseases, Malaria, Dyspepsia. An interesting book. *Standard Remedy Co., Box J, Tryon, N. C.*

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Dying Century."

TEXT: "Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."—II Kings xx., 1.

No alarm bell do I ring in the utterance of this text, for in the healthy glow of your countenances I find cause only for cheerful prophecy, but I shall apply the text as spoken in the ear of Hezekiah, down with a bad carbuncle, to the nineteenth century, now closing. It will take only four more long breaths, each year a breath, and the century will expire. My theme is "The Dying Century." I discuss it at an hour when our National Legislature is about to assemble, some of the members now here present and others soon to arrive from the North, South, East and West. All the public conveyances coming this way will bring important additions of public men, so that when on December 7, at high noon, the gavels of Senate and House of Representatives shall lift and fall the destinies of this Nation, and through it the destinies of all Nations struggling to be free, will be put on solemn and tremendous trial. Amid such intensifying circumstances I stand by the venerable century and address it in the words of my text, "Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."

Eternity is too big a subject for us to understand. Some one has said it is a great clock that says "Tick" in one century and "Tack" in another. But we can better understand old time, who has many children—and they are the centuries—and many grandchildren—and they are the years. With the dying nineteenth century we shall this morning have a plain talk, telling him some of the good things he has done, and then telling him some of the things he ought to adjust before he quits this sphere and passes out to join the eternities. We generally wait until people are dead before we say much in praise of them. Funeral eulogium is generally very pathetic and eloquent with things that ought to have been said years before. We put on cold tombstones what we ought to have put in the warm ears of the living. We curse Charles Sumner while he is living and cudgel him into spinal meningitis and wait until, in the rooms where I have been living the last year, he puts his hand on his heart and cries "Oh!" and is gone, and then we make long procession in his honor. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the American Senate, accompanying; stopping long enough to allow the dead Senator to lie in state in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and halting at Boston Statehouse, where not long before damnatory resolutions had been passed in regard to him, and then move on, amid the tolling bells and the boom of minute guns, until we bury him at Mount Auburn and cover him with flowers five feet deep. What a pity he could not have been awake at his own funeral to hear the gratitude of the Nation! What a pity that one green leaf could not have been taken from each one of the mortuary garlands and put upon his table while he was yet alive at the Arlington! What a pity that out of the great choirs who chanted at his obsequies one little girl dressed in white might not have sung to his living ear a complimentary solo! The postmorten expression contradicted the antemortem. The Nation could not have spoken the truth both times about Charles Sumner. Was it before or after his decease it lied?

No such injustice shall be inflicted upon this venerable nineteenth century. Before he goes we recite in his hearing some of the good things he has accomplished. What an addition to the world's intelligence he has made! Look at the old schoolhouse, with the snow sifting through the roof and the filthy tin cup hanging over the water pail in the corner, and the little victims on the long benches without backs, and the illiterate schoolmaster with his hickory gad, and then look at our modern palaces of free schools under men and women cultured and refined to the highest excellence, so that whereas in our childhood we had to be whipped to go to school, children now cry when they cannot go. Thank you, venerable century; while at the same time we thank God! What an addition to the world's inventions—within our century the cotton gin, the agricultural machines for planting, reaping and thrashing; the telegraph; the phonograph, capable of preserving a human voice from generation to generation; the typewriter, that rescues the world from worse and worse penmanship, and stenography, capturing from the lips of the swiftest speaker more than 200 words a minute! Never was I so amazed at the facilities of our time as when a few days ago I telegraphed from Washington to New York a long and elaborate manuscript, and a few minutes after, to show its accuracy, it was read to me through the long-distance telephone, and it was exact down to the last semicolon and comma.

What hath God wrought! Oh, I am so glad I was not born sooner. For the tallow candle the electric light. For the writhings of the surgeon's table God given anæsthetics, and the whole physical organism explored by sharpest instrument, and giving not so much pain as the taking of a splinter from under a child's finger nail. For the lumbering stagecoach the limited express train. And there is the spectroscope of Fraunhofer, by which our modern scientist feels the pulse of other worlds throbbing with light, Jenner's arrest by inoculation of one of the world's worst plagues. Dr. Keeley's emancipation for inebriety. Intimation that the virus of maddened canine and cancer and consumption are yet to be balked by magnificent medical treatment. The eyesight of the doctor sharpened till he can look through thick flesh and find the biding place of the bullet. What advancement in geology, or the catechism of the mountains; chemistry, or the catechism of the elements; astronomy, or the catechism of the stars; electrology, or the catechism of the lightnings. What advancement in music. At the beginning of this century, confining itself, so far as the great masses of the people were concerned, to a few airs drawn out on accordion or massacred on church bass viol, now enchantingly dropping from thousands of fingers in Handel's "Concerto In B Flat," or Guilmant's "Sonata In D Minor." Thanks to you, O century, before you die, for the asylums of mercy that you have founded—the blind seeing with their fingers, the deaf hearing by the motion of your lips, the born imbecile by skillful object lesson lifted to tolerable intelligence. Thanks to this century for the improved condition of most Nations. The reason that Napoleon made such a successful sweep across Europe at the beginning of the century was that most of the thrones of Europe were occupied either by imbeciles or profligates. But most of the thrones of Europe are to-day occupied by kings and queens competent. France a republic, Switzerland a republic, and about fifty free constitutions, I am told, in Europe. Twenty million serfs of Russia manumitted. On this Western continent I can call the roll of many republics—Mexico, Gautemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Uruguay, Honduras, New Grenada, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil. The one struggling village of Washington to which the United States Government moved, its entire baggage and equipment packed up in seven boxes, which got lost in the woods near this place, now the architectural glory of the continent and admiration of the world.

The money power, so much denounced and often justly criticised, has covered this continent with universities and free libraries and asylum of mercy. The newspaper press, which at the beginning of the century was an ink roller, by hand moved over one sheet of paper at a time, has become the miraculous manufacturer of four or five or six hundred thousand sheets for one daily newspaper's issue. Within your memory, O dying century, has been the genesis of nearly all the great institutions evangelistic. At London tavern, March 7, 1802, British and Foreign Bible society was born. In 1816 American Bible society was born. In 1824 American Sunday-school union was born. In 1810 American board of commissioners for foreign missions, which has put its saving hand on every Nation of the round earth, was born at a haystack in Massachusetts. The National Temperance society, the Woman's Temperance society, and all the other temperance movements were born in this century. Africa, hidden to other centuries, by exploration in this century has been put at the feet of civilization to be occupied by commrece and Christianity. The Chinese wall, once an impassable barrier, now is a useless pile of stone and brick. Our American Nation at the opening of this century only a slice of land along the Atlantic coast, now the whole continent in possession of our schools and churches and missionary stations. Sermons and religious intelligence which in other times, if noticed at all by the newspaper press, were allowed only a paragraph of three or four lines, now find the columns of the secular press in all the cities thrown wide open, and every week for twenty-six years, without the omission of a single week, I have been permitted to preach one entire gospel sermon through the newspaper press. I thank God for this great opportunity. Glorious old century! You shall not be entombed until we have, face to face, extolled you. You were rocked in a rough cradle, and the inheritance you received was, for the most part, poverty and struggle and hardship, and poorly covered graves of heroes and heroines of whom the world had not been worthy, and atheism and military despotism, and the wreck of the French revolution. You inherited the influences that resulted in Aaron Burr's treason, and another war with England, and battle of Lake Erie, and Indian savagery, and Lundy's Lane, and Dartmoor massacre, and dissention, bitter and wild beyond measurement, and African slavery, which was yet to cost a National hemorrhage of four awful years and a million precious lives.

Yes, dear old century, you had an awful start, and you have done more than well, considering your parentage and your early environment. It is a wonder you did not turn out to be the vagabond century of all time. You had a bad mother and a bad grandmother. Some of the preceding centuries were not fit to live in—their morals were so bad, their fashions were so outrageous, their ignorance was so dense, their inhumanity so terrific. Oh, dying nineteenth century, before you go we take this opportunity of telling you that you are the best and the mightiest of all the centuries of the Christian era except the first, which gave us the Christ, and you rival that century in the fact that you more than all the other centuries put together are giving the Christ to all the world. One hundred and twelve thousand dollars, at one meeting a few days ago contributed for the world's evangelization. Look at what you have done, O thou abused and depreciated century. All the Pacific isles, barred and bolted against the gospel when you began to reign, now all open, and some of them more Christianized than America. No more, as once written over the church doors in Cape Colony, "Dogs and Hottentots not admitted." The late Mr. Darwin contributing $25 to the Southern Missionary Society. Cannibalism driven off the face of the earth. The gates of all Nations wide open for the gospel entrance when the church shall give up its intellectual dandyism, and quit fooling with higher criticism, and plunge into the work, as at a life saving station the crew pull out with the lifeboat to take the sailors off a ship going to pieces in the Skerries. I thank you, old and dying century. All heaven thanks you, and surely all the Nations of the earth ought to thank you. I put before your eyes, soon to be dim for the last sleep, the facts tremendous. I take your wrinkled old hand and shake it in congratulation. I bathe your fevered brow and freshen your parched lips from the fountains of eternal victory.

But my text suggests that there are some things that this century ought to do before he leaves us. "Thus saith the Lord, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." We ought not to let this century go before two or three things are set in order. For one thing this quarrel between labor and capital. The nineteenth century inherited it from the eighteenth century, but do not let this nineteenth century bequeath it to the twentieth. "What we want," says labor, "to set us right is more strikes and more vigorous work with torch and dynamite." "What we want," says capital, "is a tighter grip on the working classes and compulsion to take what wages we choose to pay, without reference to their needs." Both wrong as sin. Both defiant. Until the day of judgment no settlement of the quarrel if you leave it to British, Russian or American politics. The religion of Jesus Christ ought to come in within the next four years and take the hand of capital and employe and say: "You have tried everything else and failed. Now try the gospel of kindness." No more oppression and no more strikes. The gospel of Jesus Christ will sweeten this acerbity, or it will go on to the end of time, and the fires that burn the world up will crackle in the ears of wrathful prosperity and indignant toil while their hands are still clutching at each other's throats. Before this century sighs its last breath I would that swarthy labor and easy opulence would come up and let the Carpenter of Nazareth join their hands in pledge of everlasting kindness and peace. When men and women are dying they are apt to divide among their children mementos, and one is given a watch, and another a vase, and another a picture, and another a rope. Let this veteran century before it dies hand over to the human race, with an impressiveness that shall last forever, that old family keepsake, the golden keepsake which nearly 1900 years ago was handed down from the black rock of the mount of beatitudes, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for for this is the law and the prophets."

Another thing that needs to be set in order before the veteran century quits us is a more thorough and all embracing plan for the world's gardenization. We have been trying to save the world from the top, and it cannot be done that way. It has got to be saved from the bottom. The church ought to be only a West Point to drill soldiers for outside battle. What if a militiary academy should keep its students from age to age in the messroom and the barracks? No, no! They are wanted at Montezuma and Chapultepec and South Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the church is no place for a Christian to stay very long. He is wanted at the front. He is needed in the desperate charge of taking the parapets. The last great battle for God is not to be fought on the campus of a college or the lawn of a church. It is to be fought at Missionary Ridge. Before this century quits us let us establish the habit of giving the forenoon of the Sabbath to the churches and the afternoon and the evening of the Sabbath to gospel work in the halls and theaters and streets and fields and slums, and wildernesses of sin and sorrow. Why do Christians who have stuffed themselves with "the strong meat of the word" and all gospel viands on Sabbath forenoons want to come up to a second service and stuff themselves again? These old gormandizers at the gospel feast need to get into outdoor work with the outdoor gospel that was preached on the banks of the Jordan, and on the fishing smacks of Lake Galilee, and in the bleak air of Assyrian mountains. I am told that throughout all our American cities the second Sabbath service in the majority of churches is sparsely, yea, disgracefully attended, and is the distress of the consecrated and eloquent pastors who bring their learning and piety before pews ghastly for their inoccupancy. What is the providential meaning? The greatest of all evangelists since Bible times recently suggested that the evening services in all the churches be turned into the most popular style of evangelistic meetings for outsiders. Surely that is an experiment worth making. If that does not succeed, then it does seem to me all the churches which cannot secure sufficient evening audiences ought to shut up their buildings at night and go where the people are and invite them to come to the gospel banquet.

Let the Christian souls bountifully fed in the morning, go forth in the afternoon and evening to feed the multitudes of outsiders starving for the bread of which if a man eat he shall never again hunger. Among those clear down the gospel would make more rapid conquest than among those who know so much and have so much that God cannot teach or help them. In those lower depths are splendid fellows in the rough, like the shoeblack a reporter saw near New York City Hall. He asked a boy to black his boots. The boy came up to his work provokingly slow and had just begun when a large boy shoved him aside and began the work, and the reporter reproved him as being a bully, and the boy replied: "Oh, that's all right. I am going to do it for 'im. You see he's been sick in the hospital more'n a month, so us boys turn in and give 'im a lift." "Do all the boys help him?" asked the reporter. "Yes, sir. When they ain't got no job themselves and Jim gets one they turn in and help 'im, for he ain't strong yet, you see." "How much percentage does he give you?" said the reporter. The boy replied: "I don't keep none of it. I ain't no such sneak as that. All the boys give up what they git on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking on a sick boy, I would." The reporter gave him a twenty-five cent piece and said, "You keep ten cents for yourself and give the rest to Jim." "Can't do it, sir. It's his customer. Here, Jim." Such big souls as that strew all the lower depths of the cities, and, get them converted to God, this would be the last full century of the world's sin and but little work of evangelization would be left for the next century. Before this century expires let there be a combined effort to save the great cities of America and Great Britain and of all Christendom. What an awful thing it would be for you!

O dying century, to bequeath to the coming century, as yet innocent and unscarred with a single sin or burdened with a single sorrow, the blasphemy, the lawlessness, the atheism, the profligacy and the woes of great cities still unevangelized. What we ought to see, O dying century, is a revival of religion that would wrap the continents in conflagrations of religious awakening, and that would make legislation and merchandise and all styles of worldly business wait awhile at the telegraph offices and the telephone offices because they are occupied with telling the story of cities and Nations born in a day. Nearly all the centuries closed with something tremendous. Why may not this century close in the salvation of America? I do not know whether our theological friends, who have studied the subject more than I have, are right or wrong when they say Christ will come in person to set up His kingdom in this world; but though we would be overwhelmed with our unworthiness I would like to see Christ descend from heaven in one of the clouds of this morning, and planting His feet on this earth, which He came centuries ago to save, declare His reign of love and mercy and salvation on earth begun. And what more appropriate place—I say it reverentially—for such a divine landing than the capital of a continent never cursed by the tyrannies and superstitions of the Old World?

Tell us, O nineteenth century, before you go in a score of sentences, some of the things you have heard and seen. The veteran turns upon us and says: "I saw Thomas Jefferson riding in unattended from Monticello, only a few steps from where you stand, dismount from his horse and hitch the bridle to a post, and on yonder hill take the oath of the presidential office. I saw yonder capital ablaze with war's incendiarism. I saw the puff of the first steam engine in America. I heard the thunders of Waterloo, of Sepastopol and Sedan and Gettysburg. I was present at all the coronations of the kings and queens and emperors and empresses now in the world's palaces. I have seen two billows roll across this continent and from ocean to ocean—a billow of revival joy in 1857 and a billow of blood in 1864. I have seen four generations of the human race march across this world and disappear. I saw their cradles rocked and their graves dug, I have heard the wedding bells and the death knells of near a hundred years. I have clapped my hands for millions of joys and wrung them in millions of agonies. I saw Macready and Edwin Forrest act and Edward Payson pray. I heard the first chime of Longfellow's rhythms, and before anyone else saw them I read the first line of Bancroft's history and the first verse of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and the first word of Victor Hugo's almost supernatural romance. I heard the music of all the grand marches and the lament of all the requiems that for nigh ten decades made the cathedral windows shake. I have seen more moral and spiritual victories than all of my predecessors put together. For all you who hear or read this valedictory I have kindled all the domestic firesides by which you ever sat and roused all the halloos and roundelays and merriments you have ever heard and unrolled all the pictured sunsets and starry banners of the midnight heavens that you have ever gazed at. But ere I go take this admonition and benediction of a dying century. The longest life, like mine, must close. Opportunities gone never come back, as I could prove from nigh a hundred years of observation. The eternity that will soon take me will soon take you. The wicked live not out half their days, as I have seen in 10,000 instances.

My hearers, as the nineteenth century was born while the face of this Nation was yet wet with tears because of the fatal horseback ride that Washington took out here at Mount Vernon through a December snowstorm, I wish the next century might be born at a time when the face of this Nation shall be wet with the tears of the literal or spiritual arrival of the Great Deliverer of Nations, of whom St. John wrote with apocalyptic pen, "And I saw, and behold a white horse! And He that sat on Him had a bow, and a crown was given unto Him, and He went forth conquering and to conquer."

Italy, it is predicted, will abandon Erythrea, its Abyssinian colony.

MACEO BAFFLED WEYLER

Cuba's Captain-General Ingloriously Retires From the Field.

NO DECISIVE BLOW WAS STRUCK.

Insurgents Jubilant Over the Spanish Leader's Return to Havana---He Says He Came to Settle Pressing Financial Matters---He Slew Many Head of Cattle, But Saw Nothing of the Rebels.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The unexpected and inglorious return of Captain-General Weyler to Havana from Pinar del Rio, without bringing about an engagement of any importance with Maceo, is causing an impression that there will shortly be important changes in the situation. The correspondent in the field of "La Lucha," had an interview with the Captain-General previous to the latter's arrival here, and his statements indicate that he may not resume personal charge in Pinar del Rio.

"I do not know where Maceo is. It is certain that I did not meet him in either the hills or the dales of Pinar del Rio. Despite their bravado the rebels never fight, but always flee upon the approach of our troops." Such is the statement of Captain-General Weyler concerning the Cuban leader whom he went out to crush. It is practically an acknowledgment of defeat.

But General Weyler accomplished something during his journeyings in the Pinar del Rio Province, for he added, with much satisfaccion, that the supplies of cattle that had been obtained by the insurgents are disappearing, the troops having captured and destroyed all that they saw. The military combinations planned by him, he said, had resulted as he had expected. All these combinations were not finished, but there would be much less to do at the end of the year.

Every effort has been made to learn the true reasons for the return last night to Havana of Captain-General Weyler from the Province of Pinar del Rio, but nothing definite has been announced.

All that is known is that the General came here on the gunboat Legazpi from Mariel, accompanied by only one adjutant. The rest of his staff came by rail from Artemisa.

General Weyler has made no official declaration concerning the condition of affairs in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The press comments on the return of the Captain-General are very guarded, as is natural under the strict censorship exercised here. It is rumored that he will soon return to the field.

One report has it that the chief reason for his return to Havana was pressing Government business, which demanded his personal attention. However, nothing really definite is known, and events in the near future are anxiously awaited.

Some dissatisfaction is quietly expressed, even by loyalists, that General Weyler, after his long preparations to inflict a crushing blow on Maceo, should now come back to the capital without even having caught sight of the main body of the rebels.

The Cuban sympathizers are jubilant, believing that General Weyler's return signalizes the abandonment of his personal leadership of the campaign.

HOLMES'S JAILER KILLS HIMSELF.

Another Alleged Victim of the Evil Eye of the Arch Murderer.

Howard Perkins, Superintendent of Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Penn., shot himself through the head in his office at the prison. He had been suffering from insomnia for several weeks, and it is thought that he fired the shot in a moment of aberration of mind brought on by his sufferings. Dr. Sharp, one of the prison physicians, was summoned, but when he arrived Perkins was dead.

As Superintendent Perkins had charge of H. H. Holmes, the murderer, during his incarceration in Moyamensing Prison and superintended the arrangements for his hanging, superstitious persons are speaking of him as another victim of the arch-criminal's evil eye.

Linford L. Biles, foreman of the jury that convicted Holmes, was killed by electricity. Dr. Mattern, of Philadelphia, who was a witness against Holmes, died suddenly. Mrs. Anna Harvey, of Chicago, who lived in Holmes's castle, committed suicide. The girl to whom Mr. Rotan, of Holmes's counsel, was engaged, died suddenly. At least a dozen persons who were interested in the conviction of Holmes have met with death or accidents or misfortunes.

SAVAGE MURDER BY HUNS.

Husband and Wife Cut Down in Their Home.

The mining village of Nesquenoning, in Carbon County, Penn., was intensely excited when it became known that Casper Laboy and his wife had been killed by Hungarians. The Laboys in the last ten years had accumulated considerable money. To secure this the murderers entered the house early in the morning. Laboy jumped from his bed and a scuffle ensued. The three men overcame him. Mrs. Laboy started for the street to give the alarm, but before she had reached the foot of the stairs she was overtaken by one of the Hungarians, who buried the blade of a stiletto in her breast, causing almost instant death. The men then became alarmed, but before escaping from the residence they slashed Laboy with a knife, leaving him dead on the floor. The murderers were caught.

Highwaymen in a Chicago Street Car.

Five men boarded a northbound State street cable car at 6.30 o'clock a. m. at Peck court, Chicago, in the heart of the retail dry goods part of the city, and while one at either end prevented escape from the crowded car, the others seized L. C. Barber, proprietor of Barber's Cafe, on Randolph street, and another man, from whom they secured watches and a small amount of money. A cry of "robbers" was raised, and the conductor gave the signal for a quick stop. As the cars halted the thieves jumped off and escaped.

Young Crisp Nominated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate to succeed to the unexpired term of the late Charles F. Crisp was held at Hawkersville, Ga. Charles R. Crisp, the eldest son of the former Speaker, was nominated by a rising vote. Mr. Crisp will be elected without opposition. He is only twenty-six years old, and will be one of the youngest members that ever occupied a seat in Congress.

WAR DEPARTMENT WORK.

Secretary Lamont Makes His Annual Report.

STATE OF OUR FIGHTING FORCE.

Coast Defenses Being Improved With Great Rapidity---More Artillerists Needed---Work at West Point is Highly Commended---New Ideas About National Guard Estimates for the Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Lamont's report of the operations of the War Department for 1896 shows total expenditures aggregating $51,803,293, of which $13,505,068 was for pay of the army, $1,488,286 for subsistence, $2,867,464 for seacoast defenses and $17,844,560 for river and harbor improvements.

The unexpended appropriation turned back into the Treasury at the end of last year was $1,975,033, making, with two previous years, more than $5,000,000.

Much of the report is devoted to a detailed exhibit of the work accomplished and now under way on the coast defenses.

On July 1, 1893, of our modern defense but one highpower gun was mounted. By July 1 next seventy highpower breech-loading guns and ninety-five breech-loading mortars of modern design will be in position, and by the following July 1 128 guns, 153 mortars. A battery of two or three of these guns takes the place of the former pretentions fort, and is vastly more effective.

The subject of coast defenses is elaborately discussed, and the statement is made that the Endicott project, modified by the Engineer Corps, is in a fair way to be carried out, providing batteries and mines that are calculated to protect American ports from any fleet that could assail them.

Since the adoption of the present coast defense scheme $26,457,160 has been appropriated, more than one-third of which was provided at the last session of Congress.

The armament of troops with the new magazine arms was completed in May, and the armory is turning out 125 rifles or carriages per day. All the ammunition for small arms now made is supplied with smokeless powder of American manufacture.

But little change has occurred in the water levels of the Great Lakes during the past year, and as no water has yet been drawn for use in the Chicago Drainage Canal, no further facts can be given as to the probable effect of abstracting 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan. The

SECRETARY DANIEL S. LAMONT.

importance of providing reliable data concerning the probable effect of this and the opening of connecting channels is urged upon Congress.

The army consists of 25,426 officers and men, or 284 below the legal maximum. The effective field strength on October 31 was 23,382.

Secretary Lamont calls attention to the fact that more line officers are now serving with their regiments than at any time since the war.

The discipline of the troops was never better than now. The trials by general courts-martial decreased fifteen per cent. during the year, and never has the health of the troops been so good.

Under the new recruiting system 8498 men were enlisted last year, one-half at garrison posts without expense. Desertion is decreasing. Deserters in 1883 numbered 3578, in 1893 only 1682 and last year 1355.

The excellence in military exercises of the corps of cadets at West Point has never been surpassed, and the corps numbers 322, the largest number ever attending at one time.

The thirty-five army officers assigned to duty with the National Guard report steady improvement. Camps of instruction were held in thirty-one States and in several instances regular troops were encamped with the militia. The National Guard aggregate 111,887 officers and men. To maintain this force the States appropriate $2,880,000 and the Government $400,000.

Investigation this year has shown serious deficiencies in the arms and equipment of the militia. Secretary Lamont recommends that the Springfield rifle, calibre forty-five, be issued; that the States be allowed to return to the War Department obsolete arms.

The 310 Apache prisoners of Geronimo's band at Fort Sill have reached a self-supporting condition. Secretary Lamont recommends that the 36,000 acres they occupy be acquired by the Government, and that they then be placed under control of the Indian Bureau.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1898, for permanent defenses and their armament, amount to $10,482,268, in addition to $2,500,000 required to meet contracts authorized by the Fortification act of June 6, 1896.

Floods in Martinique.

Advices from Fort de France, capital of the island of Martinique, are to the effect that heavy rains throughout the island have caused all the streams to overflow their banks and immense damage has been done to property. A number of persons in the interior, all of whom are believed to have been Africans, have been drowned.

The Marblehead at Home.

The United States cruiser Marblehead came into the Port of New York from a twenty months' cruise in European waters. Her presence in the Turkish port of Messina led to the release of an American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Knapp.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Alexander S. Clay Elected to Succeed General John B. Gordon.

Alexander Stephens Clay, who has just been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Georgia, was a poor boy, the son of a poor farmer. He paid for his education with the money he earned, and by the same process educated himself in the law. On his father's side Mr. Clay is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather came

ALEXANDER S. CLAY.

from Scotland in the middle of the last century and settled in Virginia. His grandfather came to Georgia and lived on a farm in Washington County. His father was a Confederate soldier. Senator-elect Clay was graduated in law in 1876 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Marietta ever since. He has always been an active Democrat and has been prominent in Georgia politics for many years. In 1884 Mr. Clay was elected to the Legislature and his ability was at once recognized. In 1888 he was unanimously Speaker of the lower House. Mr. Clay is a free trader and a silver man.

CLEVELAND'S NEW HOME.

The President Buys a Colonial Mansion in Princeton, N. J.

President Cleveland has decided to make Princeton, N. J., his permanent home after March 4, 1897. Professor West returned to Princeton from Washington, D. C., and authorized the following statement for publication:

"President Cleveland has purchased the residence of Mrs. Slidell, on Bayard avenue, Princeton, and will make Princeton his permanent home soon after the expiration of his term as President. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress about three weeks and were consummated to-day by the purchase of the property.

"A number of reasons have attracted President and Mrs. Cleveland to Princeton. The President's father was educated for the Presbyterian ministry there. The quiet and independent home life of the place, its healthfulness, its convenience to New York, the attractions of a university society, as well as other reasons, have been influential in forming this decision."

The Slidell mansion, purchased by President Cleveland, is considered to be the finest place of residence in Princeton. The house is a two-story stone building, in old colonial style. There are steps on three sides, with five pillars in front. The building is forty-seven feet square, and there are five windows in front. A beautiful drive reaches around two sides of the house. The whole property consists of five acres, and the yard is shaded by pine and maple trees. It is rumored $50,000 was the price paid. The town and college are elated over the news.

WEYLER AGAIN A-FIELD.

In Personal Command of 35,000 Men He Starts After Maceo.

HAVANA, Cuba. (By Cable).—Captain-General Weyler left on the gunboat Legazpi t midnight for Mariel to resume personal command of the military operations in Pinar del Rio Province.

General Calixto Ruiz, Chief of Cavalry; Dr. Justo Martinez, of the hospital corps, and various staff officers and adjutants left by rail for Artemisa to join General Weyler, with his 35,000 men, in the field.

Indications point to an active resumption of operations and the continued crude persecution of the rebels. More Havana volunteers have been ordered into active service for Pinar del Rio, and are leaving Havana daily by rail for Artemisa.

The military hospital reports show 10,855 Spanish soldiers ill in Havana alone. The wounded are not included. Fourteen officers and 483 privates, all sick, arrived by rail from Cayajabos and Artemisa. The transport Bolivar arrived from Bahia, Honda and other ports on the Pinar del Rio north coast with eight officers and 240 privates ill.

SHAVED MEN FOR A LIVING.

Susan Ashley, Once a Rich Woman, Buried at Westfield, Mass.

Susan Ashley was buried at Westfield, Mass., a few days ago, so quietly that few people knew about the plain little funeral. Yet when she was born there, forty year ago, the news had been sent out that a daughter had been born to the Ashleys, one of the richest and most influential families in Massachusetts. Her mother died, leaving her $5,000,000.

She married J. C. White, once United States Minister to Brazil, and spent the honeymoon in Europe, living in luxury and being presented to the Queen. Then husband and wife became estranged and separated, she resuming her maiden name and going to Chicago with her daughter. Her fortune was swept away by bad investments, and to make a living the ex-society leader opened a shop on Madison street and hung out the sign, "Lady Barber." It was a successful enterprise, although Miss Ashley's relatives were properly scandalized. Her daughter Florence still carries on the business and shaves all comers.

Campanini, the Tenor, Dead.

Italo Campanini, the tenor singer, who was well known in the United States, died near Parma, Italy, a few days ago. He was born at Parma in 1846.

Woman Baffles a Mob.

A woman in Richmond, Mo., held a mob at bay which was bent on lynching two men confined in a jail on the charge of murder. The woman was the Sheriff's wife.

THE LABOR WORLD

Austria has 90,000 unionists.

Ohio boasts a girl watchmaker.

Paris, France, employs 8000 bakers.

San Francisco, Cal., uses Chinese coal.

Boston Stationary Engineers organized.

St. Paul, Minn., has twenty label unions.

A Manistee (Mich.) pressroom boast a forewoman.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, cut wages.

Washington (D. C.) butchers display a union card.

Minneapolis, Minn., is to have a Building Trades Council.

Engineers and bicycle workers will form National unions.

Federation of Labor has gained 68,300 members in a year.

The Metal Federation of America will shortly be organized.

Detroit carpenters will work eight hours on and after January 1.

Washington printers will probably establish an out-of-work fund.

The Printers' Home at Colorado Springs will have a hospital annex.

The American Federation of Labor has a native organizer at work in Japan.

San Francisco master bakers will not permit dealers to sell a loaf for less than five cents.

"The Guillotine of the Compositor" is what Australian printers call the linotype machines.

The knitting workers and the embroiderers of Brooklyn have amalgamated and adopted a socialistic platform.

New Bedford (Mass.) weavers struck against the introduction of the piece system in place of $10 a week.

Conductors on Philadelphia United States mail cars get $1.25 a day; street railway laborers have been cut to $1.

The bakers of San Francisco decided to abandon the practice of presenting cakes to their customers at Christmas.

The barbers of St. Paul, Minn., are working for a law to provide for the licensing of shavers, after an examination.

It has been decided in Philadelphia that an ordinance to compel contractors on city work to pay the wage scale adopted by the city would be illegal.

A Grimma (Saxony) paper firm not only shares profits but furnishes square meals for five cents, and sells at a slight profit all goods except liquors.

Illinois State Federation of Labor wants convict labor confined to manufacturing articles for consumption in State institutions and in breaking stone to be used in making good roads through the State.

CYCLING NOTES.

Even Canadian bicycles, it is said, are now exported to Australia.

It has been conceded that the best teacher of cycling is experience.

The leading French cycle manufacturer alleges that he sold 20,000 bicycles during 1896.

The worst thing about water cycles is the liability to puncture. Ordinary repair kits and chewing gum plugs won't do to repair damages.

In England a handle bar grip is covered on the outside with corduroy. Its makers are silent concerning how it will be affected if drenched with rain.

Europe is a very profitable field for the American manufacturer of bicycles. The American wheel is admired by foreigners for its graceful lines, lightness, finish and great strength.

The electric lamps, of which so much was promised this season, were not a success. They were either too heavy or too easily put out, and their brilliancy did not prove a special merit.

A bicycle paper calculates that in 1897 from 40,000 to 50,000 bicycles will be exported from this country, and yet less than ten years ago a majority of the wheels in this country were of English make.

Roumanian wheelmen are not only compelled by law to carry a large numbered tag upon their wheels, but must have the number painted on the lens of their lanterns, so as to be plainly visible at night.

Stanley Barrows, a Denverite, waited for a fifty-mile gale, and with the breeze squarely at his back covered a measured mile in 58 3-5 seconds, so his friends say. Barrows says that he would not do the thing again for all the silver in the Colorado mountains.

The Connecticut Federation of Cyclists now numbers 3500. The aim of this organization is to promote the general interest of cycling in the State. To that end it is proposed to obtain, through action of the State Legislature, uniform laws for the regulation of bicycling in every town in the State; actively to encourage the improvement of the public highways.

Taking for granted that it is not abused, it may be said in a general way that a wheel should last four or five years without losing the essential quality of easy running. There are lots of bicycles of the 1892 pattern now in use. They do not move so easily as wheels made in 1896, but that is more often on account of improved methods of construction in the newer wheel than because the old one is worn out.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lord Salisbury writes almost everything with his own hand.

Li Hung Chang rises with the sun and goes to bed when the sun sets.

Lord Rosebery, the late Premier of England, has an income of $1,000,000 a year.

A price of $5000 has been set by the Cuban insurgents upon the head of Captain-General Weyler.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has two palaces provided for him free of cost by the British Nation.

Anton Bruckner, the musical composer, died recently at Ausfelder, in Austria, at the age of seventy-two.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Milne, the father of the British navy, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

It is said that Nansen has sold the English rights of the work in which he will describe his latest experiences in the polar seas for $50,000.

The Archduke Ludwig Salvator, of Austria, often goes to the town of Ragusa, a few miles from his home, to do the weekly marketing.

Dr. Mannington Caffyn, whose books were advertised as being "by the husband of the author of 'The Yellow Aster,'" died recently in England.

After his return from the war McKinley took the full course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, which is one of the graduate departments of Union College.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, has exactly the same number of grandchildren as Queen Victoria. His children and grandchildren, with their husbands and wives, number 142.

A PHYSICAL WRECK—RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Little Charlie Calhoun, of Capron, N. Y., Was Such a Sufferer From Rheumatism That He Had to Be Carried From Place to Place Like an Infant---Was Unable to Use His Limbs, Neck or Jaws---It is All a Thing of the Past Now, and Charlie is Well Again.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

A year ago last Spring, Charles Calhoun and his family went to take up their residence in the pretty little village of Capron, N. Y., situated a few miles west of the city of Utica. Mr. Calhoun had gone there to work in the mills, and also to secure a change of air and surroundings for his son, an invalid, who was at that time about fourteen years old. For nearly two years he had been a sufferer from rheumatism, which had attacked him in its severest form, and left him without the use of limbs, neck and jaws.

When they moved to Capron he had to be carried like an infant in arms. The other day a *Press* reporter went out to hear the story of the cure, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Charlie was found playing about the house a strong, sturdy-looking lad, and bearing no marks of the conflict with disease through which he had passed. The manner in which the cure was effected is given here in the words of his mother and father:

"It is three years ago that Charlie began to experience trouble with rheumatism. The disease is not hereditary in our family, and it must have been contracted through exposure. At first it attacked his lower limbs. During the first six months he was able to walk with difficulty. Then the disease seemed to spread and to take a more violent form. Our boy then lost the entire use of his limbs; he could not move the joints of either his fingers or his toes; his jaws became set, something after the manner of lockjaw, and he was not able to turn his head, for the stiffness of his neck. As time went on he grew worse rather than improved. All the agonies that sufferers from rheumatism endure fell to his lot. He wasted away, being unable to eat or sleep to any degree. Moreover, he went into frequent convulsions.

"We consulted all the local physicians, but the case proved a puzzle to them, and they could do no good. About this time we moved to Capron, N. Y., and the superintendent of the mills advised us to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Charlie. This we did, and after using three boxes, he could throw away his crutches, and now he has full use of his limbs. The only remnant of the rheumatism anywhere is in the cords of the neck, and as you see he is a pretty healthy looking boy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The President-elect has decided to accept no invitations and attend no public demonstrations before the inaugural next March.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

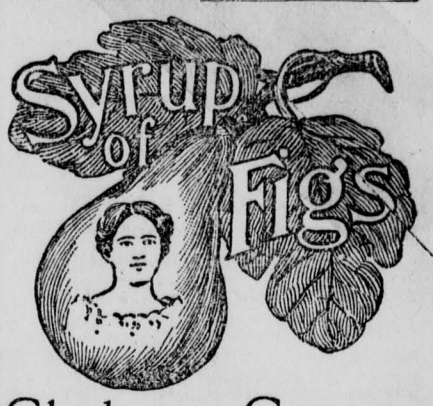
If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

At the ninth congress of Italian alienists, recently held in Florence, Dr. Tamburini called attention to the startling fact that within the last five years the number of insane people in Italy had increased from 14,000 to 30,000.

Pimples are inexpressibly mortifying. Remedy—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NYNU—10

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Invaluable in Office, School, and Home.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

A thorough revision of the Unabridged, the purpose of which has been not display nor the provision of material for boastful and showy advertisement, but the due, judicious, scholarly, thorough perfecting of a work which in all the stages of its growth has obtained in an equal degree the favor and confidence of scholars and of the general public.

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WANTED AGENTS in every county. Liberal terms. Write immediately. T. C. Co., 41 Union Square, Room 922, New York.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*		2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will **Close** the **Last Day of Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

"Fool's Haste is Nae Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use SAPOLIO

ODDS AND ENDS.

Primary pupils of Machiasport, Me., have been earning money for the decoration of their schoolroom by preparing the wood for the stove. The boys sawed—the teacher, a young woman, helping them—and the girls carried the wood to the shed and piled it up.

John Lyon's wife has secured his pardon from the Governor of Tennessee nine months after his sentence for appropriation of funds. During the intervening time she walked all over Blount county securing signatures to the petition for pardon, and then walked to the capitol to present the petition personally.

Under the act of 1895 which provides that county bridges that are destroyed shall be built by the State, after an investigation by viewers appointed by the Dauphin county court, the Columbia county commissioners have applied to the court at Harrisburg for viewers to investigate the destruction of the bridges across the Susquehanna at Catawissa. The bridge was destroyed in 1875 by ice and rebuilt. Recently a cyclone again destroyed it. The cost of a new one will be $45,000.

A pack of hungry wolves has created terror among people beyond Mechanicsburg, at the foot of Laurel Hill, in Westmorland county, and in the vicinity of Beam's Church, near Somerset county line. The howls of the beasts keep people awake at nights. Hogs and sheep and other stock have been destroyed. Those who have lost their stock are Jacob Miller, Noah Baker, Rev. J. M. Beam and W. M. Carns. The other day a large deer was chased from the mountain by the wolves, and in an open field was an easy prey to a hunter.

A man in Chester undertook to eat for a wager a dozen good-sized bananas. He ate them, and was soon after taken sick and died. This is another verification of the adage that there can be too much of a good thing. Bananas taken in moderation are wholesome and nutritious, but devoured by the dozen, and no doubt in this case without proper mastication, they exercise a deadly effect. In some tropical countries bananas constitute one of the leading articles of food; but presumably they are partaken of in moderation. Which leads us to remark that there is one fool less in the world in the death of this gourmand.

There is one county in the United States that did not know of the National election, and that is Charlton county, Ga. The officials of the office of Secretary of State are authority for the declaration that the people of the county could not have known of the election, for no election was held there and the official digest of the election in Georgia has been made up with Charlton left out. The famous Okeefeenookee swamp covers most of the territory of Charlton county, which is on the Florida line, and indeed runs down into Florida. According to the maps there are several towns in the county, with Traders Hill as the county seat, but all efforts of the Secretary of State to get returns from there have proved unavailing, and it is claimed as a certainty that no election was held.

A New Orleans man who was a fond papa was telling his friends yesterday of the hard times he had trying to teach his youngest to say "Mississippi." The word seemed more than the little one could master. Finally the father hit on a plan of teaching the child the word by syllables.

Now say after me, said he to the boy, Missis.

Missis, said the infant phenomenon.

Sippi.

Sippi, echoed the boy.

Now say the whole thing, commanded the father.

Missis, began the child, and then he thought a while, Papa, said he, what did you say the lady's name was.

Good Things Come to the Top.

Everytime. The "Box-Calf" Shoes for children, boys, men and ladies come to the top quickly. They are the shoes by which you can keep your feet dry and warm and your head cool. Shoes to be satisfactory must look well, wear well, and feel well. These just fill the bill as they feel easy as wool and wear beautifully and always look dressy. Prices way down. Children, 95c to $1.50, ladies, $1.75 to $3.00, men's, $2.50 to $4.00, boys', $1.25 to $2.00.

Try a pair and feel happy.

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

DECEPTION PRACTICED.

Rubber Goods.

I want to say a word to the public about Rubber Goods.

Many dealers are selling to the trade for first quality rubbers, an inferior grade known to all dealers as seconds, and that you may judge in the future what grade you are buying, I will give you a list of the second and inferior grade sold under the following brands Bay State, Federals, Para, Neptune, American and Rhode Island.

I make a specialty of the Candee rubber, (all know they are first quality) and the wearing qualities can not be excelled.

Wool and Felt Boots and Esquimaux Knit Socks.

I have a large stock of Wool and Felt Boots fitted with the heavy Candee rubber over shoes, also fitted with the celebrated oil grain Perfection Leather over shoe (this is something new) and the wearing qualities of the oil grain there is said to be twice that of the rubber, and costs about same money.

No dealer can afford to sell these goods for less than we do, and if they offer this line for less money than I do you can put down they are selling you seconds and inferior grades.

We are after business; if you are on the same errand we can interest you. I have the goods and prices.

☞Look for Candee trade mark.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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If you want the BEST, either

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,

Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer.	$3 to $20	**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years,	$1.50 to $6.00
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years,	$1 to $4	**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years,	$1 to $7.50
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years,	$1 to $5	**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years,	$3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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